PUBLISHED MONTHLY.—PRICE 8 ANNAS.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks. Places of interest Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, &c., &c.

COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

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No. 52,548—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, MAY 1, 1902. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

ESTABLISHED 1818.

PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.
Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY 2 P.M

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1902.
M.L. ARABIA	7,903	J. L. Parfitt	3rd May.
* PERSIA	7,981	W. A. Whelor	10th "
M.L. PENINSULAR	5,387	T. Leigh	17th "
* CALEDONIA	7,558	E. H. Gordon	24th "
M.L. PERSIA	7,951	W. A. Whelor	31st "
EGYPT	7,712	G. L. Langborne	7th June
M.L. CALEDONIA	7,558	E. H. Gordon	14th "
* ORIENTAL	5,984	F. N. Tillard	21st "
M.L. EGYPT	7,912	G. L. Langborne	28th "

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London, passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11 A.M., and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 7th April, 1902.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	V. Gutman.	4,212	1st May 1902.
IMPERATOR	C. Androvich.	4,139	1st June 1902.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 660.	Rs. 357-8.	Rs. 165.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on about the
*S. S. SILESIA			17th May.

* Will call at Karachi.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 412-8	Rs. 165.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN A YEAR.

Class Rs. 990. 2nd Class Rs. 776-4. Saloon Rs. 618-12.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 8 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO SHANGHAI VIA SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
TIROL		3,771	5th May, 1902

For further particulars, regarding Passages apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent.
Sassoon House, 51, Church Gate Street.
Bombay, 8th April, 1902.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY,
YARRA	4,200	Negre	8th May, 1902.
TONKIN	4,326	Gerard	5th June 1902.
SALAZIE	4,254	Ambert	3rd July 1902.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S. S. "SALAZIE," 4,255 tons, Captain Ambert, to sail on or about 30th April, 1902.

For further particulars apply to

C. RUINAT, Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 37, Esplanade Road, Bombay

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS, PASSENGER AND FORWARDING AGENTS.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES
AT
REDUCED RATES.

FOR long PERIOD RETURN TICKETS by P. and O. and other Lines.

PASSAGES engaged by all Liners and Non-Liners FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION. Special attention to the selection of berths and grouping of passengers.

SPECIAL REDUCTIONS to Families, Missionaries and Railway Officials to London; also to Government Officials via Cairns and America to Europe.

THROUGH TICKETS issued from any Railway station in India to all parts of the World.

COOK'S INTERPRETERS meet and assist passengers at London, Marseilles, Genoa, and all Chief Towns of the world.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and tickets supplied from any part of the World to India.

PASSENGERS' BAGGAGE received, forwarded or insured against theft and all risks.

PACKAGES of every description stored, and shipped as cargo to all parts of the world at lowest rates; ESTIMATES on application.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and amounts placed on DEPOSIT for FIXED PERIODS.

STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold.

DRAFTS, CIRCULAR NOTES, & LETTERS OF CREDIT issued and REMITTANCES made.

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON, COLOMBO.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED,

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on FRIDAY, the 2nd May, at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on TUESDAY, the 6th May at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder and Cutch Mandvie (weather permitting).

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "SIMLA," 1,615 tons, on THURSDAY, the 1st May, at 10 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Bussrah, in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting).

FOR ZANZIBAR, LAMU, MOMBASA, IBO, MOZAMBIQUE, BEIRA AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "NEVASA," 2,998 tons, on or about FRIDAY, 2nd May.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "SCINDIA," 2,729 tons, on or about SUNDAY, 4th May.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 30th April, 1902.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged, and best available Berths secured, at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O., and all other Steamers, Free of Charge for Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares, and full information furnished by return of post, on application.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.

Every Assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for despatch as Cargo to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on Application.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

BANKS.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund	$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 42,50,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:

SIR THOMAS JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*
London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.,
LONDON COMMITTEE.
Wm. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt).
Wm. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq., (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co,
SIR EWEN CAMERON, K.C.M.G., JOHN WALTER } Managers.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SANFRANCISCO
CALCUTTA	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Re. 1 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for 12 months at 4 per cent per annum and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial place in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

C. TULLOCH,
Acting Agent,
7, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL	£800,000
RESERVE FUND	£650,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£800,000

HEAD OFFICE.
HATON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Bombay,	Singapore.	Manila
Calcutta.	Bangkok.	Cebu Philippines
Madras.	Kwala Lumpor	Shanghai.
Rangoon.	Batavia.	Tientsin.
Colombo.	Sourabaya.	Hankow.
Penang.	Hongkong.	Yokohama.
Deli (Sumatra),	Foochow.	Kobe.
Thuiping.		

The Corporation GRANT DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches; buy and receive for collection Bills of Exchange; issue Letters of Credits; and undertake general Banking business.

FIXED DEPOSITS

are received for TWELVE MONTHS at FOUR PER CENT. per Annum. Rate for shorter periods may be ascertained on application.

JOHN STIVEN,
Agent.
Bombay Agency, Elphinstone Circle.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yens	34,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	"	18,000,000
RESERVE FUND	"	8,710,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Tokio, Kobe, Nagasaki, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii, Peking, Shanghai, Hongkong, Tientsin and Newchang.

BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK. The UNION BANK of LONDON, AND THE PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.
BOMBAY BRANCH.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

Y. MATSUO,
Manager,
Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

BEERS, STOUT, CIDER.

BASS'S BEER,
Bottled by FOSTER & SONS, and by STONE (L.G.A.).

GUINESS'S
DUBLIN STOUT,
Bottled by FOSTER & SONS, and by BURKE & Co.

ROMFORD LIGHT BITTER BEER,
By INDE COOPE & Co.

PILSENER BEER,
By TENNENT and BECK.

SPARKLING DEVONSHIRE CIDER,
By M. P. FOSTER & SONS.

TREACHER & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

SMOKE LIVIERATO & CO.'S HIGH CLASS EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES.

THEY ARE THE CHEAPEST AND THE BEST.

FEW HINTS TO SMOKERS.

FOR the information of the Public, who are misled by blustering advertisements and induced to believe that the CIGARETTES made in Egypt are *THE ONLY GENUINE*, we beg to draw their attention to the following:—Egypt does not produce any Tobacco at all, and the Cigarettes manufactured there are of Turkish Tobacco, the same as our own Cigarettes. There is no difference, therefore, between the Cigarettes made in Egypt and those made in Aden, as both of them are made of the same Turkish Tobacco and by the same Cigarette Makers, with the only difference that purchasers of Cigarettes made in Egypt have to pay nearly double the prices of those made in Aden.

We, therefore, request all Cigarette Smokers to try a box of the Cigarettes made in Aden, and convince themselves of the above facts.

GENERAL AGENTS:

V. FUCILE & CO.,
BELOW BOMBAY CLUB, BOMBAY.

BECK & CO.'S KAISER BREWERY "KEY" MARK PILSENER BEER.

LIGHT, PURE, WHOLESOME.

HADENFELDT AND CO., CALCUTTA.
SOLE AGENTS AND IMPORTERS IN INDIA.

WHOLESALE AGENTS:— H. J. RUSTOMJEE & CO.,
KARACHI AND BOMBAY.

TO BE HAD OF ALL WINE AND SPIRIT DEALERS.

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF

THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.

WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE: 11, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

THE PREMIUMS

Are so moderate that, at usual ages for assurance, Rs. 1,200 or Rs. 1,250 may be secured, from the first, for the yearly payment which would generally elsewhere assure Rs. 1,000 only—the difference of Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 being equivalent to

AN IMMEDIATE AND CERTAIN BONUS OF 20 TO 25 PER CENT.

ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE

SHOWING THE ANNUAL PREMIUM PAYABLE FOR VARIOUS KINDS OF POLICIES WITH PROFITS.

Age next Birthday.	Whole Life Assurances of Rs. 1,000.				Endowment Assurances of Rs. 1,000.			Age next Birthday
	Whole Life Premiums.	Premiums Limited to			Payable at death, or in			
		10 years.	15 years.	20 years.	15 years.	20 years.	25 years.	
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
20	21 10	48 8	36 6	30 7	64 5	47 6	37 11	20
21	22 1	49 4	36 14	30 15	64 6	47 8	37 13	21
22	22 9	50 0	37 7	31 7	64 8	47 10	37 15	22
23	23 1	50 12	38 0	31 15	64 9	47 12	38 1	23
24	23 9	51 8	38 10	32 7	64 11	47 14	38 4	24
25	24 2	52 5	39 4	33 0	64 13	48 0	38 7	25
26	24 11	53 2	39 15	33 9	64 15	48 3	38 10	26
27	25 5	54 0	40 10	34 2	65 1	48 6	38 14	27
28	25 15	54 14	41 5	34 12	65 4	48 9	39 2	28
29	26 9	55 13	42 1	35 6	65 7	48 12	39 6	29
30	27 4	56 13	42 13	36 0	65 10	49 0	39 11	30
31	27 15	57 13	43 10	36 11	65 13	49 4	40 0	31
32	28 11	58 14	44 7	37 6	66 0	49 9	40 6	32
33	29 8	59 15	45 4	38 2	66 4	49 13	40 12	33
34	30 6	61 1	46 2	38 15	66 8	50 2	41 3	34
35	31 5	62 4	47 1	39 12	66 13	50 8	41 10	35
36	32 5	63 8	48 0	40 10	67 2	50 14	42 2	36
37	33 5	64 12	49 0	41 9	67 8	51 5	42 11	37
38	34 6	66 1	50 1	42 8	67 14	51 13	43 5	38
39	35 8	67 6	51 3	43 8	68 4	52 5	43 15	39
40	36 11	68 12	52 5	44 9	68 11	52 14	44 10	40
41	38 0	70 3	53 8	45 11	69 3	53 8	45 6	41
42	39 6	71 11	54 12	46 14	69 12	54 3	46 4	42
43	40 13	73 4	56 1	48 2	70 6	55 0	47 3	43
44	42 5	74 13	57 6	49 7	71 0	55 14	48 4	44
45	43 14	76 7	58 12	50 13	71 11	56 13	49 6	45

A PERSON OF 30 may secure Rs. 1,000 at Death by a yearly payment of Rs. 27-4 during life. This Premium would generally elsewhere secure Rs. 800 only instead of Rs. 1,000.

OR, if unwilling to burden himself with payments during his whole life, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 by twenty yearly payments of Rs. 36, being thus free of Premiums before age 50; this premium being about the same as most Offices require during the whole term of life.

OR, if preferring to make provision for his old age or for his family in case of death, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 payable at age 55 or death by yearly payments of Rs. 39-11.

TO PROFESSIONAL MEN AND OTHERS

Whose income is dependent upon health, the Limited Payment System or Endowments Assurance is specially recommended.

E. F. ALLUM, General Manager.

BEST ELECTRO-PLATED NICKEL SILVER

SPOONS AND FORKS.

WELL BALANCED, WELL FINISHED, HIGH CLASS,
The Best that English Manufacture Can Produce,
WILL LAST A LIFE-TIME.

BEST QUALITY.		FIDDLE. Rs. a.	SPEAR. Rs. a.	KING'S. Rs. a.
TEA SPOONS	Per Doz.	11 12	16 8	22 0
DESSERT SPOONS	" "	22 0	30 0	37 0
TABLE SPOONS	" "	28 0	42 8	50 0
DESSERT FORKS	" "	22 0	30 0	37 0
TABLE FORKS	" "	28 0	42 8	50 0
SECOND QUALITY.		Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
TEA SPOONS	Per Doz.	10 0	15 12	18 14
DESSERT SPOONS	" "	19 0	25 4	33 12
TABLE SPOONS	" "	25 8	38 8	46 4
DESSERT FORKS	" "	19 0	25 4	33 12
TABLE FORKS	" "	25 8	38 8	46 4

TABLE CUTLERY

BEST ENGLISH MADE

DOUBLE SHEAR STEEL HAND FORGED BLADES.

HANDLES.		BONE. Rs. a.	XYLONITE. Rs. a.	IVORY. Rs. a.
DESSERT KNIVES	Per Doz.	14 12	15 12	29 12
TABLE KNIVES	" "	15 8	19 8	42 0
MEAT CARVERS	" Pair "	7 8	8 0	15 0
STEEL	Each	2 4	2 8	5 8

For Price List of Electroplate and Silver Ware please apply to

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

TRY OUR

BOUQUETS

AND

LIGHT OF ASIA

CIGARS.

THEY BEAT THE "BEST."

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,

MADRAS.

THE ITALIAN STORES.

C. COLONNELLO, SON & CO.,
105, MEDOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GORGONZOLA, PARMESAM AND GRUYERE CHEESE.

German Sausages assorted in Tins. Sourcroute in Glass Jars and Tins.
Milan Sausages in skin and Mortadella.
Cepes S. Anne French real, Asparagus, Celery, Truffles, Mushrooms dry and in Vinegar.
PATE DE FOI GRAS. Petits Pois Ex-Fin.
Fresh Anchovies salted loose, and in bottles in Oil, Tonno Fish, Ventresca, Royans a la Bordalaise.
Italian and German mixed Pickles, French and Italian Olives, Olive Farcies, Black Olives loose in Oil.
SALAD OIL Finest Lucca. Pure Italian Wine Vinegar.
Liqueurs, Cremes and Italian Wines assorted.
Macaroni assorted, Vermicelli, Italian Paste assorted, Dry Peas, Milanese Gram, Carolina Rice, White Beans, large and small.
Fresh Walnuts, Hazelnuts and Almonds, Goa Mango preserved, and best Syrup in bottles assorted.
Messrs. KERSHAW & Co's best CEYLON TEA.

Attention is drawn to our celebrated GRIGNOLINO CLARET, a thoroughly Genuine article. Only Rs. 10 per doz. qts.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TO CARTING CONTRACTORS.

TENDERS are invited by the Undersigned for the following :—
1. Unloading Manganese Ore from Railway Trucks at Wari Bunder.
2. Carting Manganese Ore to Docks.
3. Loading Manganese Ore on Board ship.
Tenders will be received up to 2 p.m., SATURDAY, 10th May.
The Undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

R. A. WILLIS,
6, Esplanade Road, Fort.

NOTICE.

THE ABKARI CONTRACT for one year' (Commencing from the 6th June, 1902, to 5th June, 1903), of the INDORE CIRCLE comprising the Indore City, Residency Bazar and 114 adjoining Villages, will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION, on MONDAY, the 19th May, 1902, at 11 a.m., in the Residency Court House, Indore.
Sealed Tenders for the above farm addressed to the Assistant to the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General in Central India, Indore, will also be received and opened on the above date and hour but the Undersigned does not bind himself to accept the highest or any Tender.
Applications for conditions of the contract and other details should be made to the Assistant to the Agent, to the Governor-General in Central India.

E. V. GABRIEL,
Assistant to the Agent, to the Governor-General in Ceneral India.
Central India Agency, Indore, the 16th April, 1902.

NOTICE.

THE ABKARI CONTRACT for one year, (6th June, 1902 to 5th June 1903), of the MHOW CIRCLE comprising the Mhow Cantonment and 107 adjoining Villages of the Indore Darbar, will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION, on THURSDAY, the 22nd May, 1902, at 11 a.m., in the office of the Superintendent of Abkari Revenue, Mhow Cantonment.
Sealed Tenders for the above farm addressed to the Assistant to the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General in Central India, will also be received and opened on the above day and hour, but the Undersigned does not bind himself to accept the highest or any other Tender.
Application for conditions of contract and other details should be made to the Superintendent of Abkari Revenue, Mhow Cantonment.

E. V. GABRIEL,
Assistant to the Agent, to the Governor-General in Central India.
Central India Agency, Indore, the 16th April, 1902.

THE MANOCKJEE PETIT MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND for the six months ended 31st December, 1901, at the Rate of Rupees 50 (Rupees fifty) per Share (of Rupees 1,000 paid up) will be paid on and after WEDNESDAY, the 7th prox., at the Office of the Company, No. 6, Horaby Row, during Office hours to Shareholders whose names will stand on the Register of Shares on the 25th inst.
Shareholders are requested to produce their Share Certificates when applying for their Dividend Warrants.

By Order of the Board.
D. M. PETIT SONS, & Co., Agents,
THE MANOCKJEE PETIT MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.
Bombay, 30th April, 1902.

KING, KING & Co.,

BOMBAY.
KING, HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge for Commission, and interest at 2 per cent. per annum credited on 30th June and 31st December, when the minimum balance does not fall below Rs. 500. Currency Notes of all Circles and Demand, Hundies payable in Bombay received without charge.
FIXED DEPOSITS received, subject to six and twelve months' notice of withdrawal at rates which can be ascertained on application.
REMITTANCES TO THE UNITED KINGDOM, Demand and Telegraphic, made at the current rates of Exchange, and addresses in connection with the latter registered Free of Charge through Messrs. HENRY S. KING & CO., 65, Cornhill, London.

LONDON:
HENRY S. KING & CO.

In the matter of the Estate of RAI BUCHOOBAI, widow of NOWROSJEE CAVASJEE ASHBURNER, late of Bombay Parsee inhabitant, deceased,

NOTICE is hereby given that all persons claiming against the Estate of the abovenamed deceased, who died at Bombay aforesaid on the 27th day of November, 1896, and Letters of Administration de bonis non with the will annexed of whose Estate having effect throughout the Province of Bombay were granted on the twelfth day of April, 1902, to COWASJEE E. ASHBURNER, Esquire, are required to send in their claims to the said administrator at his place of residence at Nesbit Road, Mazagon, Bombay, within one calendar month from the date hereof, at the expiration of which time he will hand over the assets of the said Estate to the persons entitled thereto having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have notice.
All persons indebted to the Estate of the said deceased or having property belonging to him are required to pay their debts or hand over such property to the Administrator—Dated this 23rd day of April, 1902.

CRAIGIE, LYNCH & OWEN,
Administrator's Attornies.

THE CURRIMBHOY MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that at the ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company, held on WEDNESDAY, the 9th April, 1902, a DIVIDEND at the rate of Rs. 20 per share, (Free of Income Tax) for the year ending 31st December 1901, has been declared payable at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 21 and 21a Esplanade Road, on and after, THURSDAY, the 1st May 1902, between 11 A.M., and 3 P.M., to Shareholders, whose names stood on the Company's Register on the 9th day of April 1902, on production of their Share Certificates.

By Order,
CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM & CO.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.
Bombay, 10th April, 1902.

THE DEMAND FOR STANDARD POLICIES.

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WITH the disappearance of the Monsoons and the prospects in the future of Hot and Sunny Days, we beg to remind all, whose Eyes are affected by the glare of the sun, of the necessity of using SUN SPECTACLES. Our neutral tinted Glare stirrup-shaped Spectacle give the greatest comfort in use. They can be obtained in shades of light medium and dark. The lense are of the best make, absolutely free from air bubbles and water marks, so common in the cheap Spectacle.

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LEATHER GOODS.—At Factory Prices. Boots, Shoes, Trunks, Bags, Holdalls, Soiled Linen Bags, Harness and every description of leather work. Single articles sold at Factory Rates. Send for Price List.—SUTOR & Co. Agents, THE WESTERN INDIA ARMY BOOT & EQUIPMENT FACTORY, Hornby Road, (Opposite John Roberts & Co.,) Bombay.

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SILVER OPEN-FACE LADY'S KEY-LESS WRIST WATCH, 12 LINED,
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2 Do. "	100	"	...	200
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4 Do. "	50	"	...	200
10 Do. "	25	"	...	250
100 Do. "	10	"	...	1,000
200 Do. "	5	"	...	1,000
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TO HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT.

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ALL PIANOS IMPORTED BY US BEING
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Amritsar,	Madras,	Maudalay,	Zanzibar.
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The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of interest to be ascertained on application.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.
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Manager.

BANK OF CALCUTTA, LIMITED.

CAPITAL.

Subscribed	Rs.	15,00,000
Reserve Fund	"	13,00,000
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DIRECTORS.
MR. D. YULE, Messrs. Andrew Yule & Co.
" R. J. D. THOMAS, Messrs. J. Thomas & Co.
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	Per cent.
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Calcutta, 15th July 1901.
LONDON BRANCH :
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V. MODI,
Manager.
Bombay, 1st February, 1902.

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ASSETS EXCEED .....Rs. 11,51,60,000
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Age next Birthday.	Yearly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Yearly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Yearly premium
	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
25	143 1 0	25	197 8 0	25	198 7 0
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35	173 11 0	35	224 10 0	35	289 0 0
40	195 9 0	40	242 15 0	40	384 15 0

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LARGE INCREASE TO FUNDS,
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6 " " " ..... " 5 10 0
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CALCUTTA INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION, 1901.
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SUPPLY MONUMENTS IN
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GIRGAUM.

ATLAS PRESERVATIVE D

For use on raw Hides and Skins, as an improved substitute for Salting, Sun Drying, &c.

PERMANENTLY PRESERVES Hides and Skins, without stain, both for baling and storing.
ARRESTS DECAY of Grain and Fibre in all stages, and destroys Odours.
PREVENTS the attacks of all Insects and Vermin.
IS NOT DETRIMENTAL to the ordinary processes of Fellmongering, Depilating, and Tanning.
LEATHER is improved through Hides and Skins treated with D, being rendered homogeneous in condition.
For Fuller Particulars apply to
CROFT, MODY & Co.,
SOLE AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

A BOON TO MEN & WOMEN.

ATANK-NIGRAH PILLS.—A successful remedy based on most advanced and modern researches in the Ayurved, or Native Medical Science, for nervous diseases and physical debility, premature exhaustion and loss to vital energy with other allied affections.
A Pamphlet, containing Testimonials from Europeans, will be sent free of charge on application.
To be had of
VAIDYA SHASTRI MANISHANKAR GOVINDJI,
Atank-Nigrah Pharmacy,
KALKADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

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NOTICES.

MARCKS & CO. LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE SEVENTEENTH ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of Marcks & Company, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 43, Esplanade Road, within the Fort of Bombay (opposite the University Clock Tower), on FRIDAY, the 2nd day of May, 1902, at 5 P.M., to transact the following business :—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance-Sheet for the year ending 28th February, 19 2.
2. To sanction the payment of a Dividend.
3. To elect a Director in the place of one who retires by rotation.
4. To elect an Auditor for the ensuing year and fix his remuneration.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

WALTER PROCTER,
Acting Manager.

Bombay, 22nd April, 1902.

N B—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 1st July to 19th July, both days inclusive.

THE DAVID MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that at the SIXTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of shareholders held on FRIDAY, the 25th April, 1902, a DIVIDEND at the rate of rs. 10 per share on 1800 shares of the Old Capital, free of Income tax for the year ending 31st December, 1901, has been declared payable at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 14 Rampart Road, on and after WEDNESDAY, the 7th May, 1902, between 11 A.M. and 3 P. M., to Shareholders whose names stood on the Company's Register, on the 24th April, 1902, on presentation of their Share Certificates.

By Order,

SASSOON J. DAVID & Co,
Agents.

Bombay, 25th April, 1902.

THE SASSOON AND ALLIANCE SILK MILL COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE NINETEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company, will be held at its Registered Office, No. 8, Forbes Street, Fort, on THURSDAY, the 1st day of May, 1902, at 4 p.m., to transact the following business :—

1. To receive Directors' Report and Audited Balance-Sheet for the year ending 31st December, 1901.
2. To declare a dividend.
3. To confirm the appointments of Messrs S. E. Shellim and H. Soloman, as Directors made by the Board.
4. To elect two Directors in the place of those who retire by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.
5. To appoint Auditors for the year ending 31st December, 1902, and fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 1st to 15th day of May, 1902, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,

DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ld.,
S. M. MOSES,
Director.
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 15th April, 1902.

SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY.
(INCLUDING THE MYSORE AND KOLHAPUR STATE RAILWAYS.)

DIRECT THROUGH ROUTES
BETWEEN
BOMBAY, BANGALORE AND MYSORE
AND
CALCUTTA, BANGALORE AND MYSORE.

THE MAIL TRAINS of this Company consisting of "Bogie" Vehicles, of the most improved description, lighted with compressed Gas, run between POONA and BANGALORE, by the easiest route through the attractive scenery on the Uplands of the Western Ghats, and in Mysore, connecting at Poona with the Mail Trains over the G. I. P. Railway, according to the following timings :—

			H. M.	Time
Bombay G. I. P. R.		Dep.	14 30	
Poona	S. M. R.	Arr.	18 45	H. M.
		Dep.	19 1	4 16
Hubli		Dep.	22 16	
Bangalore		Arr.	7 50	
			H. M.	Time
Bangalore S. M. R.		Dep.	17 0	
Hubli		Dep.	19 21	H. M.
		Arr.	6 15	4 45
Poona	G. I. P. R.	Dep.	6 55	
Bombay		Arr.	11 0	

Through Fares between BOMBAY and BANGALORE: First Class Bombay to Bangalore Rs. 48-9-0; do Second ,, do ,, 27-6-0; Third ,, (by Mail) do ,, 9-6-0; Third ,, (by ordinary Train) do ,, 6-15-0.

2. THE SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY also forms part of the most direct and cheapest through route between CALCUTTA and BANGALORE.

The following are the timings of the Trains from 1st May 1902 :—

			H. M.	Time
Calcutta	R. N. R.	Dep.	21 50	
Waltair	M. R.	Arr.	12 10	
		Dep.	4 15	H. M.
Bezwada	B. M. R.	Dep.	9 0	7 45
Guntakal		Dep.	2 40	
Bangalore		Arr.	12 20	
			H. M.	Time
Bangalore City	S. M. R.	Dep.	13 35	
Guntakal	S. M. R.	Dep.	1 55	
		Arr.	20 25	H. M.
Bezwada	M. R.	Dep.	21 29	7 35
Waltair		Dep.	6 50	
Calcutta	B. N. R.	Arr.	9 40	

Through Fares between CALCUTTA and BANGALORE: 1st Class Rs. 106 ; 2nd Class ,, 42-11-0 ; 3rd Class Mail Rs. 21-5-3 ; Ordinary ,, 11-11-3

3. There is only one change of Carriages, namely at Poona, on the journey to or from BOMBAY and BANGALORE, and the Trains of the S. M. Railway run through between BEZWADA and BANGALORE CITY in both directions PASSENGERS to and from Calcutta and other stations on the Bengal-Nagpur and East Coast Railways, change Carriages at Bezwada only.

W. B. WRIGHT,
Traffic Manager.

Dharwar, 28th April, 1902.

SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY.

ALTERATIONS IN PASSENGER TRAINS.

THE PUBLIC are informed that from the 1st May, 1902, the TIME TABLES for certain Trains on this Railway will be REVISED, and particular attention is called to the TIMING of the following trains :—

POONA-BANGALORE SECTION.

1. There will be no change in the MAIL TRAINS between Poona and Bangalore which will leave Poona at 19-15 and Bangalore at 17-0 daily as at present.
2. The DOWN MIXED TRAINS leaving Poona at 8-15 will arrive at Belgaum at 3 11 the next morning, Hubli 10-45 and Bangalore 16-25 the following day.
3. The UP MIXED TRAIN will leave Bangalore at 10-30 instead of 7-45 and run through to Poona arriving there at 18-15.
4. LOCAL MIXED TRAINS will leave Hubli at 8-5 arriving Belgaum at 22-5 and leave Belgaum at 10-55 arriving Hubli at 18-15.
5. The UP LOCAL MIXED TRAIN will leave Belgaum at 10-45 and arrive Poona at 12 40. The DOWN LOCAL MIXED TRAIN will leave Poona 22-50 and arrive Belgaum 21-45.

BANGALORE-MYSORE-NANJANGUD SECTIONS.

6. The UP MIXED TRAIN from Mysore will start at 20 hours instead of 20-20 and arrive at Bangalore at 5-10 the next morning.
7. The DOWN MIXED TRAIN from Bangalore, will leave at 23 hours instead of 22-1 and arrive at Mysore at 7-30 next morning.
8. There will be no other changes in the Local trains between Bangalore, Mysore and Nanjangud.

HUBLI-GUNTAKAL SECTION.

9. There will be no material changes in the UP and DOWN MIXED MAIL TRAINS between Guntakal and Hubli.
10. The DOWN MIXED TRAIN now leaving Hubli at 7-0 will start at 11-30, Hospet at 18-27 and Bellary at 21-45, and arrive Guntakal at 2-30 connecting there with the Mixed Mail trains southwards to Bangalore, and eastwards to Bezwada.
11. The UP Mixed Train now leaving Guntakal 7-0 will start at 2 hours for Bellary, Hospet and Hubli, arriving at Hubli at 14-40 instead of 15-0 hours.

BEZWADA-GUNTAKAL AND GUNTAKAL-BANGALORE SECTIONS.

12. The DOWN MAIL TRAIN now leaving Guntakal at 18-50, and arriving Bangalore at 5-55 and the Up Mail Train now leaving Bangalore at 19-35 and arriving Guntakal at 6-9, WILL BE DISCONTINUED.
13. A MIXED MAIL TRAIN will leave Bezwada at 6-0 instead of 19-40 after arrival of the East Coast Mail from Calcutta and arrive Guntakal at 6-25 leaving there at 6-40 and arrive Bangalore at 13-20.
14. A LOCAL DOWN MIXED TRAIN will leave Guntakal at 7-20 hours and arrive at Donakonda at 9-55.
15. A LOCAL UP MIXED TRAIN will leave Donakonda at 21-0 hours and arrive at Guntakal at 17-0 hours, connecting there with the Mail train to Madras.
16. A LOCAL DOWN MIXED TRAIN will leave Donakonda at 20-20 hours and arrived at Bezwada at 3-45 connecting there with the Mail Train to Madras, and the UP LOCAL MIXED TRAIN will leave Bezwada at 22-0 hours and arrive at Donakonda at 5-35 hours.
17. A MIXED MAIL TRAIN will leave Bangalore at 13-35 and arrive Guntakal at 1-35 leaving there at 1-55 for Bezwada, where it will arrive at 19-25 the following day, connecting with the Mail train to Calcutta.
18. The DOWN MIXED TRAIN will leave Guntakal at 7-10 instead of 7-25 and arrive at Bangalore at 21-40. The UP MIXED TRAIN will leave Bangalore at 5-20 hours and arrive Guntakal at 18-5 hours.
19. The TRAINS OVER THE KOLHAPUR, BIJAPUR AND SHIMOGA BRANCHES have been altered where necessary to connect with Main Line trains.
20. For full particulars see the Sheet Time Tables exhibited at Stations, and the Coaching Tariff and Time Table Book, published by the Company.

W. B. WRIGHT,
Traffic Manager.

Traffic Manager's Office, Dharwar, 24th April, 1902.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, APRIL 29.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	£94 11-16	=	plus 3-16
3 per cent. Rentes	£100 1-2	=	— 1-4
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	£119 1-2	=	plus 1-2
2½ per cent. Govt. Securities	£85	=	plus 1-8
Bar Silver in London	23 1-2	=	— 1-4
Bar Silver in New York	51	=	— 3-8
Exchange on London at Paris	25·17	=	— 1
Berlin Cheque on London	20·48	=	— 1-2
Exchange on New York	4·87 7-8	=	unchanged
Discount, Bank of England, 3 per cent.		=	do.
,, Short London Bills 2 7-8	,,	=	do.
,, Indian Bank Bills 2 7-8	,,	=	do.

Arrivals—"Wragby" "Imani".

Rapeseed Yellow Cawnpore, 40 1-4. May-June. Sellers. Tone firm.

Rapeseed Brown, 37 1-4. May-June. Buyers. Tone firm.

Linseed 55 1-2. June-July. Sellers. Tone firm.

Wheat afloat for U. K. 4,070,000.

Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet. Manchester was firm. Total sales 10,000 bales. Sold on speculation and for export 1,000 bales. Surats nil. Imports 12,000. Spot 5 11-32. Arrivals closed easier.

Apl.-May.	June-July.	Sept.-Oct.	Dec.-Jan.
5'12	5'11	5'10	4'43	4'34
— 2	— 2	— 2	— 2	— 1

In New York—

Receipts at the Port	13,000	bales.
Do. last year	24,000	,,
Exports to Great Britain	1,000	,,
Do. to Continent	4,000	,,
Mid-Uplands	9 13-16	= —1-16
Futures, month of July	9·50	= — 13
Do. do. Oct.	8·30	= — 7

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay, during the 48 hours ending at 6 p.m., on Tuesday, the 29th April, 1902 :—

Cotton	13,819 bales.
Wheat	13,897 cwts.
Linseed	13,601 ,,
Rapeseed	3,645 ,,
Gingellyseed	1,259 ,,
Poppyseed	5,607 ,,
Groundnuts	341 ,,
Castorseed	4,173 ,,
Rice	28,577 ,,
Myrabolams	8,004 ,,
Cottonseed	13,100 ,,

BOMBAY, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 30,

EXCHANGE—Tone steady.

Bank T. T.		Is 3	29-32d
Bank Demand		Is 3	15-16d
Credit Bills 3 Months Sight D. A.		Is 4	1-8d
Do 6 do	do	Is 4	1-4d
French France 3	do do	169	1-4
Marks 3	do do	137	3-4
Hongkong 30 Days Sight Nominal		125	
Shanghai 30 ,,	,, do.	168	
Japan 30 ,,	,,	149	1-2

GOVERNMENT PAPER—3 1-2 per cent. Tone steady.

Cash	98·2
1st Settlement	98·0

Money Market :—Tone easy.

BANK RATE—

Bank of England since 6th February	3	per cent.
Bank of Bombay do. 10th April	6	do
Bank of Bengal do. 3rd April	6	do
Bank of Madras do. 7th February	8	do

SEEDS.—

Linseed.—Tone Firm.

Ready	9 14
Forward, May-June	9 14

Rapeseed.—Tone Firm.

Brown Cawnpore, Ready	6 5 to 6 8
Do. Forward, May-June	6 5 to 6 8
Yellow Cawnpore Ready	6 14 to 6 15
do Forward May-June	6 14 to 6 15

Poppyseed.—Tone Firm.

Ready	8 10
Forward, May-June	8 10

Castorseed—Tone steady.

Ready	27 8
Forward, May-June	28 0

Official quotations of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association, Limited :—

Growths,	Fine.	F.-G.	Good.	Delivery.
Bengals, H.-G. (Ry. terms)	178	171	166	25 May
Bengals, M.-G. (Ry. terms)	188	182	...	do.
Sind-Punjab (M.-G.)	188	182	...	do.
Bolati, (M.-G.)	198	192	...	do.
Khandeish, (M.-G.)	...	186	...	do.
Dhamangam Poolgam	201	195	...	do.
Oomra goods staple	...	203	...	do.
Akola M.-G.				
Khamgaon do.	...	197	192	do.
Karanja do.				
Broach do.	233	229	226	do.
Bhowngger H. G.	...	...	189	15-25 May
S.-G. Dharwar	...	...	225	,,
Westerns	...	...	203	,,

COTTON—Tone quiet but steady.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

The following report is dated Liverpool, April 10th during the week the market has, on the whole, displayed great firmness, particularly for old crop positions, which are about 9 points higher whereas new crop months are only 2 points higher. This shows that but little importance is attached to the complaints about lateness in planting. Indeed our Memphis and Waco friends cable us that weather is favorable for planting which is progressing rapidly, and our Memphis friends add that the higher prices have induced a railway syndicate to buy up farm lands in the delta with a view to raising cotton. Lancashire has been buying very heavily lately, and this notwithstanding short time. In spite of the big stock in Liverpool, spinner's had become very apprehensive in consequence of the smaller crop movements, and must have accumulated very respectable stocks at their mills. Continental trade-reports show no very great change. In Germany matters seem to be slightly on the mend. We hear that in the Carolina and Georgia mills it has actually come to a lock-out, many of the operatives having insisted on a 10% increase in wages, which the masters have refused to grant. In New York, money, we see is extremely dear, owing to heavy gold exports, and a couple of large failures of public companies have been announced. Here in Liverpool, the general feeling is extremely bullish. Many people believe in 5 1-2d, and even 6d only a few are bearishly inclined. The market is indeed a puzzling one to read. What is one to think of the firmness of the last few days? Is it a consequence of the small receipts? Yet even if receipts remain on their present small scale as compared with last year, and in view of the fact that at the end of March there were about 400,000 bales above last year in sight, we ought still to get 10 1-2 millions or thereabout. Is it perhaps on consumption? Ellison admittedly the estimator par excellence of consumption, brings it to about 10,400,000 only, at about present prices, and declares that any advance will only tend to further curtail it. Against this consumption there is a probability of the crop being at least that figure, if no more, viewed in the light of the present movement and we started the season with a visible supply of 917,000 bales American. Is it perhaps on distribution? Great Britain has so far taken 115,000 bales more than last year; Continent 198,000; and American Spinners 322,000. No? There must be something else than figures to send the market up. Were we to base ourselves on the actual situation of cotton, taking into consideration said above, that the crop will very possibly exceed the consumption, that trade, apart for the United States, is by no means brilliant, and that there is every possibility of the coming acreage being enormous, we should say that the market ought to decline. But we have to deal with a very clever set of men in America.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, APRIL 29.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet.

Sarats quiet.

Good Bhowngger 4 2-32

The Manchester Market has been firm.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	94 11-16
3 per cent. Rentes	100 1-2
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan	1091-2
3 1-3 per cent. Rupee Papers	65
Bar Silver	23 1-2

ACCORDING to the "Mysore Standard" a white tiger is prowling in the jungles between Nanjangud and Gundalpet. It would appear that the animal was hitherto subsisting on jungle hogs, but now it is destroying cattle in the villages. As the animal is a rare specimen in the forests of Mysore, the Government will, we hope, capture the brute and keep it in the Zoo. It is also stated that "there are more remarkable specimens of jungle tribes in some parts of the Gundulpet forests,—specimens, which it would be worth while to capture for preservation."

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATH and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line, CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

SEAGER—April 26, at Madras, the wife of F A Seager, Madras Forest Service, of a son. (James Cyril).

MARRIAGES.

HARRIS—MORIN—April 23, at Holy Trinity Church, Bangalore, Henry E Harris, eldest son of Henry Harris, Surriton Hill, Surrey, to Hilda Scott, eldest daughter of Henry D Morin, Inverness, N B.

JOHNSTON—SKETTS—April 21, at "Duklingea," Moriani, Assam, by the Rev E M Hadow, Chaplain, Sibsagar, Robert J Johnston, M B, C M (Aberd.), of Moriani, Assam, to Olive Esther, youngest daughter of the late C G D Betts, Esq (Calcutta).

WORDSWORTH—BOND—April 26, at St Thomas' Church, San Thome, Madras, Lionel Edward Coldbrooke, to Caroline Letitia, youngest daughter of H M Bond, Assistant Engineer, D P W.

DEATHS.

ALLAN—April 19, drowned in the Hurri River, Edwin Frederick William Allan, of Lallakhal Tea Estate, Sylhet.

EWART—April 24, at Coimbatore, Frederica Henrietta Ewart, widow of the late Colonel Archibald John Paterson Ewart, M S C, Retired, aged 75.

HAWKINS—April 25, at Calicut, Dorothy Annie (Dot.), the dearly loved daughter of Sergeant and Mrs A G Hawkins, P W D, aged 1 year, 10 months and 4 days.

MACKAY—In the Victoria Hospital, Bangalore, after long suffering, James Andrew, the beloved son of James Lyon Mackay, aged 30 years.

PEIER—April 25, at the General Hospital, Madras, of pneumonia, Daniel H Peter, of the Postal Department, ninth son of the late Mr Rozario Peter, of Malabar, aged 34 years and 3 months.

KEMP'S LIST.

CONCD. DECOCTION of CINNAMON 3 0
COMPLEXION PILULES 0 12
Make the Skin bright and clear.
COPAL VARNISH 2 0
For Pictures, Maps, &c.
CORN and WART REMOVER 1 0
Painless and Sure.
COUGH POWDER for HORSES 3 8
Promptly relieves and cures.
COUGH LOZENGES 0 12
From an old and well tried receipe.
DENTISTS TOOTH POWDER 1 8
Recommended by Messrs. Bromley and Campbell.
DEPILATORY LIQUID 1 8
For removing superfluous Hairs.
DEPILATORY POWDER 0 4
A Cheaper form, very efficacious.
DERMALINE MIXTURE 1 0
For obstinate Eczema, &c.
DERMALINE OINTMENT 0 8
For use with the above Mixture.
DIALYSED IRON 0 12
Does not blacken the Teeth.

KEMP & Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h, 32m., Sun sets, 6h, 22m. High water, 4-18m., 5-10s. Low water, 10 13m.
Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
Sassoon and Alliance Silk Mill Company, Forbes Street, 4 p.m.

POLO.—There will be a game at 5 p.m., to-day.

A GANG OF GAMBLERS—Yesterday at the Esplanade Police Court before Mr. Karsandas Chabildas Inspector O'Keeffe charged Khursbedji Bomonj with keeping a common gaming house at Charneywadi, and three others namely, Pestonji Barjorji, Dadabhoy Bhicaji, and Ardeshir Nusserwanji with gaming therein. On receiving certain information Mr. O'Keeffe went into the house No. 43 at Charneywadi, and arrested all the accused gaming at cards with money. Two other who also were gaming had effected their escape. All the accused pleaded guilty to the charge. The Magistrate ordered the first accused to pay a fine of Rs. 150, in default, to undergo a term of three week's hard labour in jail. Each of the other accused was fined Rs. 50 in default of which each was sentenced to one week's rigorous imprisonment.

DOMESTIC DIFFERENCES.—Before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Second Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court yesterday, the case in which Mr. Mabel Florence Mountain, wife of Mr. Henry Alexander Mountain, a book-maker, claimed maintenance from her husband was called on for hearing. From the information filed by the complainant, it appeared that the party lived at Byculla. Some difference arose between them. Mrs. Mountain complaining of her husband's unkindness towards her. On the morning of the 11th April, they had a row, when it was alleged the defendant turned his wife out of the house with a child and since then she had been living with her brother. Before any evidence was recorded Mr. Mountain, who appeared in person, in reply to the Court, stated that he was willing to take with his wife with him and support her. She, however, refused to go with him on the ground of his cruelty to her. Mr. Mountain thereupon offered to pay her Rs. 60 per month as her maintenance. The complainant agreed to accept the amount offered and the court passed an order accordingly.

A DISHONEST CLUB SERVANT.—At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday before Mr. Karsandas Chabildas, Apaji Bhicaji, a peon in the Bombay Club was charged with criminal breach of trust in respect of Rs. 10. The evidence showed that the accused was given Rs. 13-8 by Mahomed Cassum, a steward in the Bombay Club to be paid to Messrs. King, King and Company. The following day the accused was asked for the receipt. He made a statement. On the 26th instant he took a ten rupee currency note from the head butler to obtain small change for the convenience of the residents. He did not hand back the change as required of him, but used the money to make up the balance of Rs. 13-8, which he had not till then paid to Messrs. King, King and Co. The date of the receipt from Messrs King King and Co. caused suspicion, and on the matter being inquired into, accused admitted his guilt. The Magistrate sentenced him to undergo three months' rigorous imprisonment.

S. P. C. A. vs. G. I. P. RAILWAY.

At the Mazagon Police Court yesterday before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Second Presidency Magistrate, the case in which Mr. K. M. Saroff, Secretary to the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, prosecuted the G. I. P. Railway Company on a charge of cruelly ill-treating certain heads of cattle and of carrying them in such a manner as to cause them pain and suffering. Mr. Young, barrister-at-law, instructed by Mr. P. Byrne, Solicitor, appeared for the Company. At the outset the Magistrate intimated that he could not pass any order in the absence of the other side, but in the meantime he would hear Mr. Young on any points he wished to advance. The question was whether the order passed by the court on the 14th March last was a judgment? If it was a judgment no alteration could be made in it. On the other hand if it was not a judgment the court had to consider any points that might be raised by Mr. Young.

With regard to the first point Mr. Young contended that the order of the 12th March last was not a judgment under sections 367 and 370. A judgment must contain the final order either of conviction or of acquittal.

The Magistrate said his judgment contained everything except the final order. It was therefore an incomplete judgment. It could not be said that it was no judgment. The question therefore was whether the Court had the power to supply the defect and make it a complete judgment? If it was a judgement, though an incomplete one, he thought, he had no right to alter it. A judgment ought to be distinguished from a final order. A judgment was an expression of opinion of a Magistrate or a Judge, arrived at after due consideration of evidence and arguments. A final order might be made contingent on the opinion of a higher tribunal as it was done in the present case.

Mr. Young: Your Worship has not passed the final order in the present case. Moreover the judgment was not signed by you at the time it was pronounced and therefore under the act it was no judgment.

The Magistrate observed that even if he had passed final order in the case, such an order would have been made subject to the confirmation of the the High Court. He was bound, after the decision of the High Court to acquit the defendant Company. The Court sympathised with the Society, but in face of the order of the High Court he could not do anything more than carrying out the direction contained in the writ. In the absence of the other side he could not now pass the final order, but would do so to-morrow ((Friday).

EAST Bengal has hitherto shown a clean bill as regards the plague epidemic; but plague cases have now occurred in the close neighbourhood of Goalundo, the station which all passengers for the Eastern districts from Lower and West Bengal have to pass. Several bad cases are reported from Bazitpur also, a village in Mymensingh, the largest and most important district in East Bengal.

ALLEGED FRAUD AND FORGERY.

ACCUSED DISCHARGED.

YESTERDAY, at the Esplanade Police Court, Mr. T. J. Strangman disposed of the case in which Noormahomed Cassum Mitha charged Kalkhoroo Manekji Sethna with forgery and fraudulently using as genuine a forged cheque. Mr. H. Sealy, pleader, appeared for the prosecution, while Mr. Weilnker, pleader, with Mr. Paymaster, pleader, defended the accused.

Further examined Mr. Chowksi said that people keep accounts in more than one bank. There was a certain correspondence between him and the accused with reference to a promissory note in connection with the sale of the property in Bora Bazar. (The press-copy of the correspondence was put in.) He did not file a suit against the accused for the note as both Shivshanker and the accused told him to wait till he (accused) realized his money from certain quarters. But of late he had found out that the accused was a man of no means.

Mr. F. N. Dias, ledger-keeper, Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, said that the complainant had no account with the bank since January 1897. Mr. Muncherji Paluji and Company had an account with the bank from August 1897, and the account was closed from September 1899, when all the balance was transferred to Ratli Freres. A book of 50 cheques was issued to Muncherji Paluji and Company on the 2nd August 1897. The number of the cheques were 729351—729400.

Cross-examined by Mr. Weilnker the witness Mr. F. N. Dias, said that the cheque book containing 50 cheques Nos. 827201—827950 was issued to Ratli Freres in October 1899.

Vamanrao Shivshanker, clerk to the Chief Judge, Small Causes Court, produced the proceedings of the suits Nos. 419 and 420 tried on the 14th, 15th and 16th of January 1902.

Abu Saleb Mahomed, a partner of the complainant, was next examined. He said that he knew the complainant's signature. The signature on the cheque in question was anything but that of his partner the complainant.

Shivshanker Gopalji said that he was a broker and knew both the accused and the complainant. He never had any partnership deed drawn up between him and the accused. The accused had once given him three "hundies" which he had sold to the complainant. He knew the firm of Muncherji Paluji and Company; the accused and one, Navajbai were the partners of the company. He did not know the husband of Navajbai. The accused had been living with Navajbai since he had known him. He did not know when Navajbai became a widow. Navajbai had a daughter and a son about a year ago. Once upon a time, the accused told that he had ceased to be a partner of the firm of Muncherji Paluji and Company and had joined another firm. He did not know which. He did not know the accused was a partner to the firm of Ratli Freres. He knew that Mr. Chowksi had property in Bora Bazar which was sold to the accused through him about two years ago. The property was sold for Rs. 25,000. He was a broker for both parties. He was also present when the bargain paper was signed. He was present when the deed of sale was signed. It was in Mr. Mulji Raghoji's office, Chowksi, the accused, Gordhandas, Ranchoddas Tribhoveddas, and two or four others were present. There was no Mohamedans present there. When the deed was signed in the office a promissory note for Rs. 5,000 and a cheque of Rs. 5,500 were given by the accused to Chowksi. Chowksi then gave the accused a promissory note for Rs. 5,000 which he had got before as earnest money. The accused had told him that day that the cheque was from the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, where the accused and Navajbai had their accounts. He could not say if Chowksi examined the cheque. When he and Chowksi were about to leave the office the accused came and asked Chowksi where he was going. Chowksi said, to the bank. The accused promised to bring cash to Chowksi within half an hour, which he did, and paid up Rs. 5000 to Chowksi in his presence. Chowksi then returned the cheque to the accused, and he went away with it. The accused promised to pay his brokerage sometime after as he had not got the cash at hand.

Cross-examined by Mr. Welinker, the witness said that his creditors wanted to make him insolvent. But he told them that he would pay them all off in degrees. It was about twelve years back that his creditors pressed for their money. During the course of those two years, he had made property of his own at Girgaon and Nagdevi. The property in Girgaon was in his own name. That in Nagdevi was both in his and his partner's name. He had some property in Malad too. He had not given any notice to the official assignee about his property. He admitted his connection with the witness Chowksi and said that the latter had made a transfer to him of the Malad property owned by the accused for a consideration of Rs. 5 as a nominal party.

Gordhendas Vaghji, the next witness, admitted that he had filed a schedule in the Insolvency Court. He had sold some properties in partnership with Shivshanker.

Navajbai, widow of the late Muncherji Palanji, deposed that Shivshanker came to her and obtained from her a blank cheque-book on the Honkong Bank and subsequently a blank cheque on the same bank. She never gave any cheque to the accused. The accused had no access to her cheque-book.

The Magistrate observed that the evidence of the last witness had knocked the bottom out of the case, and he considered the charge to be a frivolous and vexatious one. Had the accused appeared in response to a notice he would have disposed of the case summarily.

Mr. Mulji Bhavanidas Barbhaya, solicitor, High Court, gave evidence that the cheque he knew of was for Rs. 5,000 only.

His Worship observed that the last evidence had disposed of the case.

The judgment was delivered subsequently and ran as follows :—Not a single witness in this case had been able to identify the cheque before the court, as that alleged to have been passed by the accused on the 13th October 1900. Two witnesses saw the cheque which was said to have passed. Mr. Mulji, a solicitor of the High Court, said it was for Rs. 5,000. Mr. Chowksi on the other hand said more positively that it was for Rs. 5,500. The cheque before the Court was for Rs. 5,500. Mr. Chowksi examined the cheque at the time, but though he knows the signature of the alleged drawer well he did not consider that the signature was a false one. He said with reference to the cheque before the court that the signature was not like that of the alleged drawer. Under the circumstances he was unable to say that the cheque passed on the 13th October 1900, was the cheque now before the court. No evidence had been given to show that the accused was acquainted with the complainant's signature: so that he was unable to say that the cheque passed on the 13th October 1900 for whatever amount it may have been, was a forged cheque, or that even if so the accused knew it to be forged. Therefore it followed that the accused must be discharged. The exhibits were ordered to be returned to the parties producing them with the exception of the cheque in question which would be impounded.

THE WEATHER.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

SIMLA, APRIL 30.

Wednesday the depression in Upper Sind yesterday has advanced into the South Punjab and is of more importance to-day than it was yesterday. Skies are cloudy in Kashmir and the West Himalayas and Sub-Himalayas and conditions are slightly unsettled in those areas where local showers may occur during the day. Light to moderate showers have fallen during the past 24 hours in Bengal, Assam and Burma and a few showers in South Peninsula Silchar. Dibrugarh and Chittagong have received two inches, Tavay, Lashio, Mymensinhg, Sibsagar, Berhampore and Mysore one. The barometer has fallen briskly and four inches of rain have fallen at Colombo and conditions are apparently unsettled to the south. Local showers will probably be received in Assam and parts of Bengal.

The temperature during the past 24 hours was inconsiderable to very large excess in the Indus Valley and in general defect in the remaining parts of Northern India.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON WEDNESDAY, THE 30TH OF APRIL.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has decreased briskly to rapidly in the Punjab and at Agra, Indore and Colombo, and has been steady or has changed slightly over the rest of the country.

Light to moderate variable winds prevail almost every where.

The maximum temperature is from 5° to 8° in excess of normal at Bijapur, Deesa and Jacobabad, and the minimum from 8° to 13° at Sholapur, Karachi, Jacobabad and Lahore. The maximum temperature varied from 116° at Jacobabad to 87° at Dwarka, and the minimum from 63° at Sirsa to 83° at Cuddapah and Jacobabad.

The skies are cloudy to overcast on the Malabar Coast and in the Madras Presidency and at Belgaum, Ratnagiri, Sholapur, Bombay, Malegaon, Karachi and Lahore.

Heavy rain has fallen at Colombo (4"11") and light to moderate showers at Cochin and Bangalore.

Conditions are slightly favourable for local rain in Ceylon and on the Malabar Coast.

'E. A. KENYON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.'

THE QUESTION OF THE BERARS.

WHAT THE NIZAM WAS OFFERED.

THE Hyderabad correspondent of the "Pioneer" writes in reference to the recent visit of the Viceroy to the Nizam's territory :—We were all expecting that during the Viceroy's visit there would be some definite settlement of the Berars question, but if there has been such a settlement nothing is as yet known regarding it, although I have seen a paragraph in a Madras paper to the effect that the Nizam has relinquished all territorial rights in exchange for a subsidy of 30 lakhs a year.

DEFINITE PROPOSAL.

This statement I believe to be premature. I am, however, in a position to say that previous to Lord Curzon's arrival a definite proposal was made by the Resident to his Highness which, although purporting to come from the Resident's own initiative, may be taken as a straw-like indication of the way the wind is likely to blow. The first suggestion was to the effect that the Nizam should grant a permanent lease of the Berars, at the same time retaining his nominal sovereign rights. This is, of course, tantamount to offering the shadow and retaining the substance, and under such circumstances it is difficult to understand what would be the worth or value of so empty a title. If this were done it was proposed that the Contingent, as such, should be abolished, and a force of not more then 4,500 men be kept in two or three garrisons. The Nizam however, in this case, would be expected to reduce his irregular troops to not more than 10,000 men. In return, the British Government would guarantee to pay to the Nizam a permanent rent of not less than 25 lakhs of rupees—good year or bad—but first of all the two crore loan would have to be paid off, and also the extra famine expenditure incurred in Berar—one crore and forty lakhs. In this way nearly 14 years would elapse before the Nizam would obtain any surplus at all, but after that period he would annually receive a permanent rent of 25 lakhs.

NO PERMANENT ALIENATION.

To this proposal the Nizam replied that his ancestors had always objected to a permanent alienation and that he entertained the same objections, but he asked if the Contingent was to be abolished, why should the Berars be retained, since the sole reason for ceding the province was to give a material guarantee for the payment of the Contingent. Abolish the latter, and there can be no valid reason for retaining the former. To all those who have studied the question this objection will appear to be a reasonable one, and the Resident must have had some difficulty in replying to it.

In his answer, however, he pointed out that the original proposal would be greatly advantageous to the Nizam because

(1) It would add to the Nizam's prestige that he should have the British Government as a lessee whilst he remained the Sovereign.

(2) That hitherto the average surplus had been only 9 1-2 lakhs, and he would, therefore, be a considerable gainer if he got a guaranteed rent of 25 lakhs—good season or bad.

(3) That the British Government would probably agree to take 18 1-2 lakhs as instalments to pay off the two crore loan (no mention being made of the extra famine expenditure) and make an annual cash payment of 6 1-2 lakhs until the loan should be liquidated.

It was suggested that an answer to this proposal should be sent some days before the Viceroy's arrival. To this new offer, which was somewhat in advance of the first one, the Nizam gave no definite answer, and here, as far as my knowledge goes, the matter rests. It is said that during their private interview the matter was settled between the Viceroy and the Nizam; but if that is the case nothing has as yet transpired.

THE BERARS WILL NOT BE RESTORED.

Now, as I have been writing on this question for the last six years, I think I have a claim to say a few words about this proposed settlement, especially as it is probably due to the "Pioneer's" action in the matter that a settlement has been suggested at all. I will start by admitting that I am not sanguine enough to expect that absolute justice will be done, and that the Berars or any portion of them will ever be restored. Unfortunately the exigencies of public policy will not allow a

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Bombay 1st May, 1902.

1 Members who have not already returned their Arms and Equipment to Head-quarters are requested to do so at once.

2. It is notified for information that the Bombay Volunteer Rifles, Rifle Association Prizes, which have not yet been paid, can be had on application at Head-Quarters.

By Order,
P. H. ROGERS, Major,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

HOME REMITTANCES.

THE following is the weekly memorandum of Remittances to the Home Treasury by means of Council Bills :—

	£
1 Amount to be remitted during 1902-03	16,500,000
2 Remitted from 1st April 1902 to 19th April 1902	970,992
3 Balance to be remitted from 20th April 1902 to 31st March 1903	15,529,008

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, MAY 1, 1902.

THE VICEROY AND THE FRONTIER TRIBESMEN.

LORD CURZON'S address to the Frontier tribesmen at Peshawar on Saturday was remarkable for its lucidity and straightforwardness. Carefully and accurately translated it would appeal to the Khans and Maliks and would go far to set at rest any misgivings they may have had as to the intentions of the Government towards them. The tribesmen are shrewd men, if somewhat fanatical and treacherous, and they could hardly fail to understand that his Excellency's words were friendly, and that the Sirkar does not want to deprive them of their country. They have been told before that if they did not appreciate the friendship of Government and maintain law and order they would be hammered into good behaviour. Frontier tribesmen are well acquainted with our strength, also with our absurd humanity. And when they have been made to feel the one they have traded on the other. The consequence has been the failure of almost every blockade and transfrontier expedition of the last quarter of a century. More than one chief and malik at Peshawar on Saturday listened to the Viceroy with tongue in cheek. "Yes, the Sahib will chastise us if we do not behave ourselves ; but the Sahib is so merciful that if we apologise and promise amendment all will be well." We treat their hostages as honoured guests, and tribesmen find it a pleasant holiday experience to go bail for their fellows and a position of responsibility much to be desired. All the same, there are many among them who believe that it is our intention ultimately to acquire their land, and counted on serious consequences of their visit to Peshawar. There were those among them who declared that the chiefs, Khans and Maliks, who went to the durbar would be seized and detained as hostages, and they would hear the Viceroy announce the annexation of their territory. The men who gave rise to and spread such reports, his Excellency characterised as fire-brands and dangerous spirits, who are always trying to stir up religious strife. But his Excellency referred them to "every Mahomedan in India" who would tell them that their religion was safe from attack at the Government's hands. "The policy of the Government of India towards the trans-Border men is very simple," said his Excellency, "and it is this—that we have no wish to seize your territory or interfere with your independence. If you go on worrying and raiding and attacking, there comes a time when we say this thing must be put an end to ; and if the tribes will not help us, we do it ourselves. The matter is thus almost entirely in your own hands. You are the keepers of your own house. We are ready enough to leave you in possession, but if you dart out from behind the shelter of the door to harass and pillage and slay, then you must not be surprised if we return quickly and batter the door in."

We have had peace for four years, said his Excellency, and both the Indian Government and the tribesmen are the better for it. He assured the chiefs that he wanted no change. "But if war were forced upon me," he added, "I should not be frightened for one instant, because the people tried to call it a jehad or anything else. I should carry it through to the end." To teach a hill tribe a lasting lesson, wrote Mr. Thorburn, years ago, as the result of twenty-three years experience, "a lasting loss must be inflicted, a big bag must be made, as in 1891-92 in the Samana, or a wholesale destruction of valuable property, such as towers, houses, crops, stored grain, must be relentlessly effected." For the measures taken in most cases have been such as exasperated rather than punished and had no lasting effect. The "occasional purdah-lifting expeditions, conducted on ultra-humanitarian principles" have caused the least possible loss to the enemy at the greatest possible loss to ourselves. Lord Curzon promises to return quickly and batter the door in if tribesmen harass and pillage and slay. We trust he means it. Evidently the lessons of the Mahsud blockade have not been lost on his Excellency. He has seen the unwisdom of attempting to blockade a country wholly independent on any other for its supplies and finds the only way after all of making a lasting impression on our wild hill neighbours, is, as was said long ago, to knock them down first and then when prostrate to raise them up and treat them with firm and generous kindness. We hope the tribesmen do not imagine that Lord Curzon means to give kindness a prolonged trial. It must be a word and a blow and the blow first, or he will make little headway with them. So much Lord Curzon learnt from the Mahsud incident. But the experiment of holding the durbar and delivering this address of warning was a wise one. He reminded the leading men that they had a great responsibility. They would still be paid for keeping open the passes and roads for the maintenance of peace and tranquility and the punishment of crime. Government is ready to accept and deal with whatever form of government or authority the particular tribe prefers. Sometimes it is an individual—be he a Mehtar, or a Nawab, or a Khan—sometimes it is recognised Maliks or Sirdars, sometimes the tribe as a whole to receive payment and also to be held responsible for any crime or outrage for which a penalty is to be exacted. The leading men have not been given titles and "jaghirs" simply in order to enable them to sit down and do nothing for the remainder of their lives. Each of them has a sphere of influence of his own, his Excellency told them, and all together have a collective sphere of influence. They are expected to surrender their own private feuds and to co-operate with the Government in the supression of crime and the discouragement of acts that lead to crime.

Lord Curzon's object was to tame, not to intimidate the tribesmen, to civilise them, and to let them know that he meant to do it. His Excellency's words but recall Mr. Thorburn's when he wrote : "We are about to convert them if possible into friendly, peaceable neighbours, a task which was beyond the power of all former rulers of Afghanistan or India. Whether the game is worth the candle is questionable . . . Pathans are a stiff necked race." The Viceroy proposes to effect the processes of taming and conversion by the construction of railway lines. Since Lord Curzon has been Viceroy railways have been built "to make the Frontier strong and to enable us to support it at any point where it may be attacked." The line has been carried to Dargai from Peshawar to Jamrud, from Kushalgarh to Kohat and we are carrying it on from Kohat to Thal. These railroads," his Excellency reminded his hearers, "are in British territory, and they required no man's permission to build them. Primarily they were intended to strengthen our position and enable us to move troops without delay in the event of trouble ; but they were supports to the tribal Militia, and will enable Government to push troops forward at a moment's notice in reinforcement of the positions which we have committed, under British officers, to its keeping. They will, therefore," said Lord Curzon, "make the local garrisons feel greater confidence in themselves. They will give them security in their loyalty, and will teach them that the hand of the Sirkar is not hidden away in its pocket, but that it is ready to spring forward to succour, to strike, or to avenge." The ankus was hidden in the hay in all that Lord Curzon said. It peeped out ever and anon. He will keep the whip in his hand during the process of taming. In his reference to railways perhaps it was too apparent, and his Excellency seems to have felt that, though somewhat late, for it would appear almost as an afterthought that he appealed to the trading instincts of the tribesmen. The Pathan is a curious mixture, he remarked, endeavouring to show that the railways would put money into his pocket. "I see him conducting his business right away in the bazaars of Bengal," said His Excellency, "I have also come across him in Burma and Assam. The trade of Swat pours down the line to Nowshera. Some day the trade of Afghanistan will descend the other Frontier lines. As the people trade together they get to know each other better, and every mile of Frontier railroad that we build will turn out, in the long run, to be a link in the chain of friendship as well as of peace." We trust so. In the long run it must be so, but we fear before the policy of the "Open Door" is appreciated among the tribesmen, it will have been necessary on more than one occasion to return quickly and batter it in.

SPEED IN TORPEDO BOAT DESTROYERS.

A SUBJECT of considerable interest is discussed in the columns of a home contemporary in which the question is asked "are 30 knot safe boats possible?" Naval experts believe that there is no reason why boats having speeds of 30 or 31 knots should not be as capable of living through bad weather as a torpedo-boat. This was the original standard, and they should run no greater risks than their prototypes did, always provided of course that they are equally well proportioned and equally well-built. In the light of recent experience a higher standard of strength than this for destroyers for the British Navy would seem to be desirable, for this reason, if for no other, that they would always be able to accompany the Fleet at sea instead of working from a base. There should be no difficulty in effecting an improvement in this respect. No great sacrifice of speed would result and the usefulness of destroyers would be added to rather than impaired. It would, however, be unfortunate if the exaggerated impression, which has got abroad as to the frailty of destroyers as a class should lead to changes in the direction of weight greatly exceeding the necessities of the case. If dimensions are so increased in order to secure comfort at sea, destroyers will become practically useless, as they would be too slow to overtake torpedo-boats in smooth water. The present destroyers, like the torpedo-boats, are lightly built at the ends, and it is necessary to give special attention to the bow plating and framing in new boats, so that they may be able to maintain speed in rough water. Fortunately the rules of insurance societies have not to be studied in the construction of torpedo-boats and destroyers or they could never have come into existence. The ratio of weight of structural hull to total displacement in destroyers is not unduly light and does not compare unfavourably with that found in other classes of war ships. For example, Sir William White in his "Manual of Naval Architecture," gives the weight of material contributing to structural strength in a steel built first class battleship of the present day as 18 per cent. of the total displacement, and for a typical swift protected cruiser of high speed, large coal supply, and heavily armed, as 20½ per cent. of the total displacement. This is considerably less than the percentage of weight of material contributing to structural strength in torpedo boats and torpedo boat destroyers.

THE TIENTSIN DISPUTE.

No more complete demonstration of the dilatory procedure of officialdom could be found than the Tientsin dispute. A year ago, that is to say on March 12th, 1901, Britain was startled by the news that serious friction had arisen between the Russians and the British at Tientsin and in unofficial circles tension was so high that the possibility of war was mooted. Mr. Kinder, the manager of the Tientsin railway, which had received a land concession from China, had begun to construct a siding and was stopped by the Russian authorities. He appealed to Colonel MacDonald, and that officer again referred the matter to General Barrow who ordered Mr. Kinder to "carry on the siding" and instructed him to use armed force if he deemed it necessary. The labourers continued their work under the protection of military guards. General Wogack made a strong protest, and insinuated that the British would not have acted in this peremptory manner had Russia possessed the same number of troops as Great Britain, adding that such matters should be left to diplomacy. However, work at the sidings was continued, and this led General Wogack, to make a statement to his Government, and to put his view of the case in decisive and unmistakable language. "The question on which we are divided," he said, "is not whether the land belongs to us, or whether it belongs to the Chinese Government, or to the railway company, but whether the British will make reparation for their encroachments. At the moment when the British tried to obtain possession of the ground in question it was protected by the Russian flag, and its limits were clearly defined by posts. The Russian flags were allowed to remain until they were thrown on one side by a party of Bengal engineers with their coolies who carried on their work until they were expelled by our guard. Before we can discuss the question of ownership, the British troops must be withdrawn from Russian territory. There is no other settlement possible." A few days later the British Military authorities acknowledged that the land occupied by the British guard was at the time of the collision under the protection of a Russian detachment. Accordingly the British picket was removed, and the Russians also withdrew their guard. It was stated that the work at the siding would be suspended until the matter had been diplomatically settled. That was thirteen months ago. Now we learn that Russia has accepted the proposal of the British to appoint a British-Russian Commission to deal with the claims in dispute and to submit the matter to arbitration, if necessary.

SOUTH AFRICA AND INDIAN IMMIGRATION.

IN a telegram published to-day it is stated that Sir Lepel Griffin in the course of a lecture, delivered at the East India Association on the colonization of South Africa, urged a great scheme of state-aided immigration of Indians. The difficulties and prejudices, Sir Lepel maintained, were not insuperable to fill the desert places in South Africa with a loyal and industrious people. It is more than doubtful, however, if the people of India will quite fall in with the ideas of the ex-Resident at Hyderabad on the subject, and apart from that it is even more doubtful if the proposed immigration would find favour with the white people in South Africa who, after the war has ended, will naturally look for a share in the spoils and after they and the Boers have been provided for, it is hardly likely that there will be much land left except in the most inaccessible parts. No, we fear that Sir Lepel Griffin's great scheme is destined to be a failure, as there is little desirable land available and that little will certainly not be given to encourage Indian immigration. The want of capital would in any case hopelessly handicap the Indian emigrant. No man with even small capital can succeed as an agriculturist in Central Africa.

THE Senior Medical Officer in charge J. J. Hospital acknowledges with thanks the receipt from the Bombay Tramway Company, Limited, of Rs. 100, for the Poor Box of the Hospital.

A PAIR of the rare Nicobar Parrots are on view to-day and to-morrow in the Museum of the Bombay Natural History Society. This parrot or paroquet is called Blyth's Nicobar Parcquet (Palaeornis caniceps) and has never reached Europe alive up to now. Major A. R. S. Anderson, I. M. S., to whom the above pair belong is taking them home on Saturday by the Mail steamer.

Commander H. Jones, late of the Monarch, is to recommission the Pomone on the East India Station. This cruiser has hitherto been commanded by a captain, but her complement will now be adapted to that of other vessels of her class. At the same time it reduces the monetary allowances to officers entitled thereto.

HERR SCHIFFER, a German tourist, who is travelling round the world without money, reached Mandalay on the 28th instant from Bhamo, his object being to ascertain the relative hospitality of different nations, but he has no wager. He never travels by railways, but by steamer or on foot. Leaving Coeslin, Pomerania, in March, 1898. Herr Schiffer has travelled through Germany, Austria, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, North Africa, the United States, Canada, Japan and China, and arrived at Shanghai on the 17th October 1901. He travelled via Hankow, Yunnshing, Yunnan, Taliff and Tengyuch to Bhamo. The traveller says he was treated hospitably everywhere, and was only once attacked by a mob at Kushingfo in Yunnan, but the officials made up for that afterwards. He intends to go down the Irrawaddy on timber rafts, and to travel to India and Persia overland.

MR. C. MORRISON, Tutor to the Court of Wards, Madras, had a fall from his horse a day or two ago while riding on the Downs at Ooty and broke his collar-bone.

THE Rev. Mr. Campbell, who came out to India with Bishop Welldon as his Private Secretary, left Calcutta last Saturday for England to join the Bishop in the same capacity.

THE death, at the age of fifty-nine, is announced at Sea View, Fowey, Cornwall, of Colonel Alfred Foulger Fletcher, late of the Royal Artillery and Inspector-General of Ordnance, Bombay.

THE Maharaja of Jeypore leaves for England about the 7th May to attend the Coronation. During his absence the administration of the State will be carried on by the Council under the Presidency of the Maharani Sahiba.

IT is reported that the Hon'ble Mr. Aston, who is at present inspecting the Sub-judges' Courts at Junnar and Khed, is likely to succeed the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Candy, Bombay High Court, at the close of the present Vacation.

DR. STEIN of the Punjab Educational Department has been granted permission to proceed to England for eight months to write a full report of his archæological explorations in Kashgaria. The Secretary of State has granted him £100 towards the cost of the publication of this report.

THE Seven Tanks Villa at Dum Dum, for long the country residence of a Bengali millionaire, has just been purchased by the Government of India. It was in this house that the Bengali residents of Calcutta gave a dinner to the King-Emperor, when His Majesty visited Calcutta in 1875-76 as Prince of Wales.

CYCLISTS meet with many and strange adventures on the road. But never, perhaps, in the annals of wheeling has such an adventure befallen a party of cyclists as that reported by a Birmingham paper as having occurred at Old Town, Clapham, near that town. While a carman was lowering from his vehicle a 6 cwt. puncheon of treacle the horse unfortunately started forward, causing the huge barrel to fall on the hard roadway with a crash which burst it. In a moment the street was covered with a rising tide of treacle. Unaware of the catastrophe a party of cyclists dashed along the thoroughfare, and were soon in the middle of the black and sticky fluid. Some of them dismounted safely, and waded through the stuff to dry land, but the machines of three less lucky individuals skidded, and launched the riders right in the middle of the treacle, their efforts to get out of their entanglements causing a great deal of amusement, which the sufferers did not reciprocate, to a crowd of people who witnessed the occurrence. Before the cyclists could extricate themselves their clothes were covered and the tyres of their wheels clogged with the molasses.

THE STORY OF A GREAT AMBASSADOR.

SIR WILLAM WHITE'S CAREER.

ELEVEN years have passed since Sir William White, having just completed six years' service as British Ambassador at Constantinople, died suddenly at Berlin. It was said of him then, as well as before and since, that he was the strongest representative of England at the Porte since Stratford de Redcliffe, "the great Elchi." Sir William White was, undoubtedly, a "strong" man—of Lord Cromer's type and Sir Robert Morier's. And his knowledge of Russia, the polish countries, Roumania, the Balkans, and Turkey was unsurpassed. One special reason for Sir William White's insight into the life and politics of Eastern Europe was quite unknown to the majority of his countrymen. Sir William had spent more than thirty years of his life in Poland. He spoke Polish perfectly, and as his mother and grandmother had owned land in the country it was supposed—wrongly, however—that he was partly of Polish descent. His biographer tells us that Sir William White's family had been "settled for several generations in the Isle of Man," that it was of Dutch extraction, and that his original name was De Wit. Sir William was born at Pulawy, Poland, in 1824. He received his first education at King William's College, Isle of Man. Proceeding to Cambridge, he left it in 1843, after two years' residence, without taking his degree. Indeed, he could not have taken it in any case. For those were still the days of "disabilities," when Dissenters and Roman Catholics were excluded from University honours, and Jews from Parliament. But in 1886 Sir William White could boast that he was the first Roman Catholic Ambassador of the English Court since the Reformation.

THE BEGINNING OF A DIPLOMATIC CAREER.

In that year he received the substantive appointment of Ambassador at Constantinople—having discharged the duties of the office during the preceding twelve months. Sir William White's rise must be pronounced fairly rapid—considering how humble were the beginnings of his official career, and also how accidental. In 1857, at the age of thirty-three, Mr. White accepted in the office of General Mansfield, British Consul-General at Warsaw, a sort of clerkship combined with the duties of an interpreter. Somebody with a thorough knowledge of Polish was wanted, and White was the man for the post. He was soon made Vice-Consul, with a salary of £200 a year. As his biographer points out, Mr. White must have had an ambitious end in view, must have believed in his star, when he accepted his first appointment. In fact, Mr. White had inducements of a hereditary nature to venture upon a career which might ultimately lead him to the higher branch of the service—the diplomatic.

His maternal grandfather, General Gardiner, was the last English Envoy to the Court of Poland ; he was at Warsaw in 1796, when there took place the third partition of the kingdom—"the murder of an entire nation," as Guizot called it. It is interesting to contrast the condition of Poland in 1857, and for some years after, with what it became in 1863 and many a time since then. Alexander II. began his reign as a reformer. In Poland, Prince Michael Gortchakoff ruled mildly. The Press censorship was little more than nominal. "The Russian garrison in Warsaw had become very small. The Polish language was spoken everywhere, including the public offices, where by law Russian should have been used. Though not politically free, the Poles led free lives. They were in no way harassed . . . During the first half-dozen years of Alexander II.'s beneficent reign no one, either in Poland or in Russia, was punished or even brought to trial for any offence whatever." As regards the Press and the use of the national speech, the Poles then were more fortunate than the Finns to-day. The Polish excitement that led to the insurrection of thirty-nine years ago had its origin in popular dissatisfaction with the system of military recruitment. From indulgence towards the Poles the Russian Government now passed to the extreme of ruthless severity. Mr. White was suspected by the Russians of sympathy with the insurgents. All the theatres in Poland were closed during the insurrection. The Russian Government opened them. As every Pole had worn mourning during the troubles, it was decreed that the wearing of mourning, except for near relatives, was a punishable offence ; nor should any man wear any headdress—national or otherwise—except what the Russian Commander styled in his order "the cylinder of civilization"—the top hat.

THE BULGARIAN MASSACRES.

White was by no means too modest a man to fight for his own interests. After six or seven years of Warsaw he reminded Lord John Russell that when he entered the Consular service General Mansfield had encouraged him with prospects of promotion. The reply, from Lord Clarendon, was his appointment as Consul at Dantzig on £600 a year besides office allowances. A letter of Mr. White's in August 1872, congratulates Lord John on his eightieth birthday. "Johnny," in reply, remarks that "the Wigs were the guardians of the public liberties while the nation was in a pupil state. It has now attained its majority, and must take care of its own liberties against a Cæsar or a Catiline. Eleven years pass, and then—in 1875—White makes the step that finally landed him in the Embassy by the Bosphorous. He proceeded to Belgrade as Consul-General and Diplomatic Agent. In the following year occurred the Bulgarian massacres. It is to the credit of Sir Henry Elliot, then Ambassador in Constantinople, that he warned his Government as to the dangers at hand. Also in a letter to Mr. White Sir Henry writes, "There is no excuse for the measures adopted by the Turks in arming Bashi-Bazouks, Circassians, and Gipsies, whose outrages are driving peaceful villagers to desperation and revolt. I am doing what I can to have this put a stop to." The Government, however, kept its information "back," as Mr. Sutherland says, "in the evident hope that the horrible affair would perhaps blow over, and that the Bulgarian movement, with its immediate consequences, might be regarded as already at an end."

In fact, it was the Special Correspondent of "The Daily News" who first made "the horrible affair" known ; and "it was on June 26, one month after the date Sir Henry Elliot's letter to Mr. White, that the matter was first mentioned in the House of Commons." In 1878, some three years after his arrival at Belgrade, Mr. White was appointed to Bucharest. His private instructions were to do all he fairly could to back up the "plucky Roumanians" in their opposition to Russia's exacting demands at the Berlin Conference. Mr. White was the first, or one of the first, to detect the germs of what since grew into the Franco-Russian alliance. Mr. White's idea of the final solution of the Balkans question was a Confederation. Mr. Sutherland quotes a letter of Sir Charles Dilke's on this subject to Mr. White. Said Sir Charles : "A federation of Bulgaria and Greece is a federation of a cat and a dog. There are no two countries that hate each other more. The Roumania detests Bulgaria also. The federation would be directed against Austria as well as against Russia, and the two would combine to prevent it."

CONSTANTINOPLE OR PEKING ? ; WHAT MIGHT HAVE BEEN.

At Bucharest Mr. White had his eye upon the succession to the Constantinople Embassy. It was the goal of his most cherished ambition. Mr. Sutherland quotes some very interesting letters on this matter. In 1885, the very year in which he was selected for the acting appointment of Ambassador at the Porte, he was earnestly urged by many of his most influential friends to accept the post of Minister at Pekin. Says Lord Salisbury, in a flattering letter, dated 30th September, 1885, "I cannot manage by any shuffling of the cards to vacate any post which you would be disposed to take. . . . You told me that you would not take Pekin, and I hardly like to dwell on it. But I cannot help reminding you of the extreme importance which that mission is assuming. The Power that can establish the best footing in China will have the best part of the trade of the world ; I cannot help saying that the matter should not be put aside without reflection." A noteworthy letter, in the light of the development of the politics of the Far East since Lord Salisbury's letter seventeen years ago.

(Concluded on page 6.)

TELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

PARLIAMENTARY PROCEDURE.

DEBATE ON THE NEW RULES.

AN ALL-NIGHT SITTING.

LONDON, APRIL 30.

The House of Commons after an all-night sitting discussing procedure rose at 5-40 this morning when the first block of the new Procedure Rules including Friday sittings and priority of Government business and other minor points were adopted and the remainder shelved till the autumn session.

THE BUDGET PROPOSALS

OPPOSITION TO THE STAMP DUTY.

The proposals of Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, regarding the stamp duty on cheques are scouted, and will probably be dropped.

THE SHANHAIKWAN RAILWAY

RESTORATION TO CHINA.

An agreement for defining the conditions for the restoration to China of the Peking-Tientsin-Shanhaikwan railway has been signed at Peking by the British and Chinese representatives.

THE SHIPPING COMBINE.

FRENCH AND GERMAN COMPANIES JOIN.

The French and German Trasatlantic companies although nominally retaining their independence have concluded working arrangements with the combination.

BRITAIN AND JAPAN.

COUNT MATSAKATA'S VISIT TO ENGLAND

Much interest is felt in the visit to London of Count Matsakata.

It is understood his visit is purely unofficial and will last three weeks.

He proposes to spend eight months in Europe studying Western methods.

THE TWO THOUSAND GUINEAS.

The following is the result of the race for the two thousand guinean :—

Sceptre	1
Pistol	2
Ard Patrick	3

LIBERAL LEADER IN THE LORDS.

EARL SPENCER ELECTED.

LONDON, APRIL 29.

The Liberal Peers have formally and unanimously elected Lord Spencer as their leader in the House of Lords.

FATAL ACCIDENT ON A BATTLESHIP.

OFFICER AND TWO MEN KILLED.

Lieut. Pringle and two men have been killed on board H. M. S. Formidable off Sardinia through the slipping of a derrick in hoisting a boat.

[The Formidable was commissioned for the first time on the 10th October last, and is one of the largest British battleships afloat. She is commanded by Capt. A. W. Chisholm-Batten. Lieutenant Arthur Pringle was the Gunnery Officer and his seniority dated from the 15th July 1897.]

PENNY POSTAGE TO CHINA.

From the 1st May the postage from England to all places in China where there are British Post Offices will be one penny.

THE CHINESE COURT.

The Chinese Court has returned to Peking.

INDIANS AND SOUTH AFRICA.

VIEWS OF SIR LEPEL GRIFFIN.

Sir Lepel Griffin gave a lecture to-day at the East India Association on the colonization of South Africa.

Lord Reay presided and the Duke of Abercorn and a number of influential people were present.

Sir Lepel in his remarks urged a great scheme of state aided immigration of Indians. The difficulties and prejudices, he said, were not insuperable to fill the desert places in South Africa with a loyal and industrious people.

ENGLISH LOCOMOTIVES IN INDIA.

Replying to a question, in the Commons, in reference to the superiority of English engines as regards consumption of coal and oil and the repairs, Lord George Hamilton said he was communicating with India regarding the changes necessary to enable the Secretary of State to place orders for locomotives in advance of the requirements and will press the matter forward.

TIENTSIN SIDING QUESTION.

Lord Cranborne, replying to a question, said that Russia had accepted the proposal to appoint a British-Russian Commission to deal with the claims in the Tientsin siding dispute and to submit to arbitration if necessary.

[It will be remembered that on March 12th, 1901 friction arose at Tientsin between the British and Russians. The dispute was due to the Russians having taken possession of some land which was claimed by the railway company as having belonged to them for years, but which the Russians declared to be part of their new concession. For some time matters assumed a serious aspect, and it seemed as though a collision were imminent. Ultimately, however, the troops on both sides were withdrawn, the question of ownership being reserved for examination between the two Governments.]

CROWN PRINCE OF SIAM IN AUSTRIA.

The Crown Prince of Siam has proceeded to Budapest.

The Emperor accompanied him to the station.

HOCKEY.

A game at hockey played between the Cathedral Old Boys and the Government Telegraph Club on the Cooperage yesterday, resulted in a win for the former by six goals to nil.

SENIOR CONSTRUCTOR, ROYAL INDIAN MARINE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, APRIL 30.

The Government of India have sanctioned the change in the name of the appointment hitherto known as that of Chief Constructor, Bombay Dockyard, to that of Senior Constructor, Royal Indian Marine.

The Government of India have ruled that instalments of donations under the Indian Military Service Family Pension Regulations remaining due from subscribers on or after the 1st July last should be calculated on the amounts of the donations fixed at the time they first fell due.

The following have been admitted to pension in India :—Deputy Assistant and Commissary C. Davies; Sub-Conductors G. Catting, W. Mack and J. Calvert; Deputy Commissary. G. revelink; Conductors J. Higgins, H Collis and W. J. Taylor and also the families of late Honorary Captains G. Beckswith, and Beckett, Honorary Lieutenant R. Stranghan, Conductor T. Filler and Sub-Conductor L. Cromer. An outcome of the practica interest taken by the German Military authorities in the Indian troops in China has been the sanctioning by the Government of India of the presentation to the latter of a set of equipment and clothing.

The appointment has been sanctioned of native officers of the 9th Bengal Lancers and 32nd Burma Infantry as Woordie Major and Native Adjutant respectively with the Indian Army Coronation Contingent.

PLAGUE RETURNS.

SIMLA, APRIL 30.

The plague mortality continues to decline slowly. The total number of deaths reported in India for the week ending 26th instant amount to 17,302 against 19,412 in the preceding seven days. The Punjab returns show a reduction of from 14,145 to 12,311, Bombay Presidency from 2,045 to 1,673, Bengal from 760 to 553. The United Provinces report 806 deaths, an increase of 33.

THE CORONATION.

ADDRESS FROM MAHOMEDANS OF INDIA.

ENTHUSIASTIC MEETING AT DELHI.

THE EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCE.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, APRIL 29.

A large and representative meeting of Mahomedans was held in the Delhi Town Hall, Shahzadah Sursiya Jah presiding. There were present: Nawab Nohrimul Mulk and Haji Ismail Khan from Aligarh, Nawab Arabullah Khan Bahadur from Meerut, Bal Abdul Majid Khan, Foreign Minister of Patiala State; Nawab Liakat Ali Khan of Hyderabad, Khanajah Ahad Shah from Ludhiana, Sardar Aslam Hayat Khan from Gujrat, Mahomad Abdul Salam, B.A., L.L.B, from Agra, and Moulvi Abdullah Jah from Saharanpore; while Nawab Amir Karan Khan, Khan Bahadur Mirza Shujaat Ali Beg and Mr. Ghulam Hosain Arif, representing the three principal Mahomedan Associations in Calcutta, had travelled all the way from Calcutta to join the meeting. [Telegrams expressing regret at inability to attend and warm sympathy with the meeting were read from Her Highness the Nawab Begum of Murshidabad, Haji Abdul Hadi Pasha, Turkish Council, Madras; Nawab Imadul Mulk Bahadur, Simla; Khan Bahadur Ghulam Ahmad Khan, member of Council, Cashmere; Raja Jahandad Khan, Sialkote; Reble Nawab Fateh Ali Khan Kogalbash, Lahore; Khalifa Mahomed Hosain, member of the Patiala Council of Regency; Sayed Nabiullah and Hamid Ali Khan, Lucknow; Mr. Justice Amir Ali, Calcutta, Hafiz Abdul Karimji, C.I.E., C.V.O., Agra; Mugammalal Khan and Zoonas Khan, from Dataoli, and many other prominent Mahomedans from various parts of India. Of the local gentry Hakim Wasil Khan, Nawab Ahmad Saeed Khan, K. B. Elahi Bakhsh, Shamsul-Ulma, Doctor Nazir Ahmad L.L.D., and Shamul-ulma Doctor Ziauddin L.L.D.; Sahabjadah Saiyad Ahmad Khan and Mahomedans representing all classes of community were present.

A proposal to present a united congratulatory address from the Mahomedans of India to his Imperial Majesty the King-Emperor on his Majesty's Coronation was submitted and carried. The address is to be presented in a casket of solid silver, artistically finished. Provincial and local committees are to be formed to collect subscriptions and obtain the signatures of representative Mahomedans throughout India, and a strong central committee was formed with his Highness the Nawab of Rampur as president, Nawab Motsinul Mulk as Secretary and Sahibjadah Sultan Ahmed Khan and Aftab-hmed Khan, barristers-at-law, as joint secretaries.

Nawab Mohsinul Mulk, in an eloquent speech, which was frequently interrupted by applause, said that though there had been just and benolent rulers of India, both Hindu and Mahomedan she had never even in the time of Great Akbar enjoyed such peace and freedom, which were the corn-stone of all progress, as during the reign of H Imperial Majesty's august mother and that of e present occupant of the British throne.

Other speakers followed and spoke enthusiastically in the same strain.

The meeting terminated with three arty cheers for the Emperor.

Subsequently was held a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Mahomedan Educational Conference which it is proposed to hold at Delhi on the occasion of the coming Proclamation Durbar. Members of the committee undertook responsibility of raising ten thousand rupees which are required for the initial expenses.

The Arabic school building has been secured for the sitting of the Conference and the accommodation of delegates. It is hoped that the forthcoming Conference will be a brilliant success and worthy of the occasion. Much is due to the energy and patriotic zeal of Mussui Mmed Karamullah Khan; K. B. Elahi Bakhsh and Alvi Abdul Ahad.

LAWN TENN.

THE GYMKHANA TOURNAMENT.

On the Bombay Gymkhana Lawn Tennis Courts yesterday the second semi-finals in the annual tournament was played. Messrs Robinson and Francis (x 15) meeting Messrs. Cham and Economo (—15 1-4) A capital match was witnessed. The first set after a very tight game was won by Messrs. Robinson and Francis at 6—he handicap proving remarkably equal. In the second set, however Messrs. Cheetham and Jomo proved their superiority and ran out victors by 6—2. The the final set was exciting but notwithstanding rather heavy odds Messrs Cheetham and Economo again proved the better pair and won the rubber by 6-4. The concluding games in the third round of the singles was played last evening Mr. Fischer (—15 3-4) beg Mr. Coombes (—1-4 15) 6—3, 6—5 after two contested sets. It will be remembered that this game was commenced a day or two ago, and was abated owing to the failure of the light, the players being then on equal terms.

THE SUPREMACY OF THE SEAS.

AMERICA'S AMBITION.

SECRETARY SHAW'S SENSATIONAL SPEECH.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 30.

An "Englishman" special cablegram, dated London, April 28th, states :—

A great sensation has been caused by the speech of Mr. Secretary Shaw at Pittsburg. His chief point was that the capture of shipping in the Atlantic by American energy was a preliminary to the capture of the shipping in the Pacific, a result which would be accelerated by the fact that America was politically strong in the Far East. He extended the Monroe doctrine to all the seas and islands washed by the Pacific.

[Mr. Shaw who has been waving the star-spangled banner at Pittsburg, was appointed Secretary to the Treasury at the end of last year. Like his predecessor, Mr. Lyman Gage, he is a banker, and hails from the small town of Dennison, Iowa, which has a population of some 3,000 persons. He was Governor of Iowa for four years before his acceptance of the Treasury portfolio, and was recently described by the "Times" Washington correspondent as an able man with a good deal to learn in national affairs. Judging by his latest utterance, the latter part of the description does not appear inapt. It is not, however, the first time that he has expressed his dreams of a future in which the States will become the real hub of the universe. Speaking to an interviewer some months ago Mr. Shaw said :—"Give the American merchant as good tools; give him equal equipment; reinforce him with as safe a banking system and he will write the prices-current of this earth in United States money, and make our financial centres the clearing houses of the world. Mr. Pierpont Morgan was once asked why he never talked for publication, and his reply might be commended to the attention of Mr. Secretary Shaw. "While a great operation is still incomplete it is never safe to talk about it, and when it is settled there's not much to say."]

THE ORANGE RIVER COLONY.

A NEW COAT-OF-ARMS.

Mr. Lockwood Kipling, the father of Rudyard Kipling, has designed under official instruction, a striking coat of arms for the Orange River Colony.

THE LATE HON. MR. NOLAN.

A Darjeeling telegram, dated April 29, states :—The Hon. Mr. Nolan's funeral took place at 5 p.m. to-day, with the full rites of the Roman Catholic Church. The Lieutenant-Governor was one of the mourners.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

It is understood that no more regiments of British Infantry will now come from South Africa to India, as the trooping season has been closed except for details.

The Volunteers proceeding Home for the Coronation are to report themselves to the Assistant Adjutant-General, Bombay, at 7-30 a.m., on May 19th.

The utility or object of the General Order of last year regarding the wearing of certain specified tartans by the pipers of native regiments was never clear, and we are glad to hear that it has now been cancelled.

The General Officer Commanding Bombay, accompanied by a Staff officer, will proceed to Khandalla on inspection duty to-day, returning to Bombay on Friday. Two salutes of nine guns each will be fired from the Saluting Battery at 7 a.m. on Friday and Saturday, to announce the departure and return of the General Officer Commanding. Lieutenant-Colonel R. Eccles, 2nd Oxfordshire Light Infantry, the next senior officer in the Bombay Garrison, will command the Garrison during the absence of the General Officer Commanding.

BOMBAY ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

The ordinary monthly meeting of the Anthropological Society of Bombay was held in the rooms of the Bombay Branch Royal Asiatic Society, at the Town Hall yesterday evening. Mr. K. R. Cama, Vice-president, occupied the chair.

The following gifts were announced and thanks voted to the donors :—

From Woking the "Asiatic Quarterly Review," from Washington Annual Report of the Smithsonian Institution for 1900; from Paris, Revue des Traditions Populaires, forms XVII. Annee 17; from Paris, Lemois Scientifique, Annee 3, Nos. 3, 4.

Colonel A. S. Jayakar, I. M. S., (Retired) then read a paper on "Some Notes on the Arab Belief in the Metamorphosis of Human and other beings."

Votes of thanks to the author of the paper and to Chairman concluded the proceedings.

PASSENGERS BY THE S. S. IMPERATRIX.

The following is a list of the passengers proceeding by the s. s. Imperatrix to Trieste and Venice today from Victoria Dock, No. 7 berth. The medical inspection of the saloon passengers will take place at 2-30 p. m. at the Dock. Deck passengers are requested to be at the New Disinfecting Station, near Princes Dock, with all their luggage at 11 a. m.

Mrs C E Adamson, two children and nurse	Mr W Kunheim
Col N Allen	Miss M F Light
Mr S W Anderson	Mr L Lindner
Mr and Mrs G I Barlow	Mrs I Lohr and two children
Mr B Bhiajee	Mrs M A Marshall
Revd and Mrs F Bower	Miss Montayne Pollock
Mr C Buesch	Rev J J B Palmer
Mr W Charpio	Mr Pestonjee Dharwar
Revd J R Cook	Mrs G Rodgers
Dr G N Coomaes	Mr V Rossher
Mr and Mrs S W Davis, infant and nurse	Mr C Rufener
Lt C S Dixon	Mr W E Sanderson and child
Mr B Erdman	Mr J A Sett Minar
Miss Frank	Dr M R Setna and attendant
Miss A S Franklin	Mr S D Setna
Revd A E Franklin	Mr R B Schastri and child
Mr L Grant	Mr H C H Schlichter
Dr and Mrs W Hein (from Aden)	Mr L Schluter
Mr Jamshedji Pestonji	Mrs Sheerinbai Jamsetjee and infant
Mr Jeejibhoy Pestonji Mistri	Mrs Sherbanooby, two children and two infants
Mr S M Johnson	Mr L E Smith
Major Jones Jenkin	Major and Mrs Swayne, one child and nurse
Revd G D Kazakos	Mr J N Tata and attendant
Mrs Keshurbai	Capt M Tighe
Mr Kitzmanti	Mr Vicajee Dinshaw
Mr and Mrs Klein and infant	Mrs A R Wynter

PASSENGERS PER S.S. SALAZIE.

The following passengers will sail to-day at 2 p.m per Messageries Maritimes Company's steamer Salazi from Victoria Dock No. 8 for Colombo, the Straits China and Japan. There will be the usual medical inspection at the Dock at 1-30 p.m. sharp. Third class passengers, native servants and ayahs and deck passengers must be at the Princes Dock disinfecting shed at 12-30 p.m. with all their baggage :—

To Colombo.

Mrs. and Miss Ponvis	Mr C Demetriadi
Rev A Handel Smith	Mr D S Reid
Mr R W Evans	Mr J Nimmo

To Singapore.

Mr and Mrs Bevilagua	Mr Smith
Mr Ellis	

To Saigon—Mr and Mrs Quintenne and 2 children

To Haiphong.

Mr Sisavang	Miss Delonstal
Mr Sisaleum	Miss Gardel

To Hongko—Mr F M Camany.

To Shanghai.

Mr R S Kermani	Master Sutter
Mr J A Erani	Mr Savoia
Mr M S Brander	

To Yokohama—Mr and Mrs Sault.

1 deck passenger from Marseilles to Singapore and 1 to Haiphong.

The King has been pleased to give and grant unto Mr. Camrudin Amirudin His Majesty's Royal Licence and authority that he may accept and wear the Insignia of the Second Class of the Order of the Brittant Star of Zanzibar conferred upon him by His Highness the Sultan of Zanzibar in recognition of his services as Legal Adviser to His Highness and to His Highness's predecessor.

MORE TAMPERING.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—It is interesting, in view of the discussion at the Corporation meeting on Monday, re the Corporation's Coronation Address, to note that the meaning of the word "tamper" was the bone of contention a couple of months ago, between Mr. Balfour and Mr. Henry Norman in their correspondence over the Spion Kop despatches. As your readers will remember Mr. Norman, in the course of the debate in the House of Commons, insinuated that the Government had "invited one of its Generals to 'tamper' with his own despatches." In the correspondence that ensued, Mr. Balfour asked whether Mr. Norman intended to imply that the Government was dishonest or merely that they were unwise. If the former meaning attached to the word, Mr. Balfour reminded Mr. Norman that the word "tamper" was a dangerous one; and those who employed it approached perilously near to making themselves responsible for an accusation which, if put forward in earnest, would deserve all, and more than all, the severity with which he had endeavoured to characterise it. To this Mr. Norman responded. "Certainly I mean that they (the Government) were unwise and something more, but not that they were dishonest. To charge such a man as Lord Lansdowne, "with making himself a party to something like a fraud" never entered my head. "The word tamper" continues Mr. Norman "does not connote the idea of dishonesty, but only that of meddling or interference. On the contrary writers of eminence when using the word in an offensive sense have always added the necessary qualifying adjective; as for example, John Knox when he wrote of something being 'metamorphosed by the tampering of unskilled and dishonest politicians.' At any rate I did not employ the word in this offensive sense." Replying again Mr. Balfour says he confesses that the British practice of the 20th century does not in this respect entirely conform to the Scottish practice of the sixteenth." He would be sorry, he goes on to say that a housemaid had tampered with his correspondence because she had disarranged his writing table. I find that Col. Mayne in his letter yesterday differed from Mr. Balfour on this very point. He, according to his own statement, has often reproved his servants and even his children for tampering with his papers. However, sir, I beg to submit that neither Mr. Balfour nor Mr. Norman, nor Mr. Mehta, nor Colonel Mayne have hit exactly the meaning of the word "tamper." According to the dictionary the word means "to meddle" and it had a further set of meanings which now seem to be obsolete—"to deal" "to practice secretly" "to use bribery." These are all the meanings that Webster gives, and as the latter three are obviously not the meanings which attached to either Mr. Norman's use of the word in the House of Commons, or Colonel Mayne's at the meeting of the Bombay Corporation, I imagine it is fair to presume that the remaining meaning—the first—was alone the interpretation which could be put upon the use of the word. But I submit, sir, that in the case of a word like this everything depends upon the "spirit" in which it is uttered, the look, the gesture, the qualifications which accompany its use. The word is harmless in itself. It has no offensive meaning if used without qualifications, but it may be made to have as offensive an interpretation as the speaker wishes. In the same way the word "take" may be made to mean "steal" or the word "speak" to mean "lie" The argument seems to me to have been a pure quibble.—Yours, etc.

April 30. INQUISITOR.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

The weekly meeting of the Municipal Standing Committee was held yesterday, when Mr. James Macdonell presided, and there were also present Messrs. T. W. Cuff, H. G. Gell, the Hon. Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, the Hon. Mr. Ibrahim, Messrs. Fazalbhoy Visram, C.I.E., S. D. Khote, Vithaldas Damodar Thackersey, Munmohundas Ramjee, Hajee Yusuf Hajee Ismail, and Dr. N. N. Karkal.

TENDERS FOR DRAINS IN DADUR ROAD.

The Committee considered the following letter from the Commissioner :—"I have the honour to state that in response to the invitation of tenders for works in side-drains and water-course in and about Dadar Road, three tenders have been received, and they work out as follows :—

	Rs.
1. Messrs. Kuverji Vijpal and Co.	7,205·96
2. Messrs. Athavale Vaidya and Co.	7,610·175
3. Sayji Nagji and Co.	9,059·447

"As the tender of Messrs. Kuverji Vijpal and Company is the lowest, I request the sanction of the Standing Committee to its acceptance at rates aggregating Rs. 7,245·126 plus Rs. 232·5 for road repairs and Rs. 1,632·341 for supervision and contingencies. The cost of the work will be debited to the provision of Rs. 11,37-13-6 made in the Loan Works Budget for the current year."

As recommended by the Commissioner the lowest tender was accepted, the provision for supervision and contingencies being reserved for future consideration.

THE CORPORATION AND THE CORPORATION.

The Committee considered a letter from the Secretary addressed to the chairman, in which he requested the Standing Committee's sanction to proceed to Bangalore to inspect the casket, being made there for the Corporation's Coronation address to His Majesty the King. The letter was recorded.

SANCTION BEFORE LIABILITY.

The Committee considered a report of their sub-committee on a proposal to pay to the Bombay Port Trust the value of certain water mains laid by them.

The Sub-committee, in their report, stated :—It appears from the correspondence received from the Commissioner that in March, 1893, the Port Trustees represented to the Commissioner the necessity of laying water mains in the aforesaid streets, and the Commissioner told them in reply that the then financial position of the Municipality rendered the immediate laying of mains on the Apollo Reclamation out of the question, and that if the Trustees could see their way to contribute towards the cost, it might be found possible to deal with the matter. The Trustees then offered to advance the amount required for the work, which, they suggested, should be carried out at once by their own Engineer, provided the Municipality would thereafter, at a convenient season, take over the pipes at cost price and would meanwhile maintain them. It appears that in accordance with this offer, the Trustees, without waiting for a formal acceptance by the Municipality of the arrangement proposed, proceeded to lay a portion of the mains (viz. those referred to in the Commissioner's letter under reference to the Sub-Committee and accompanying plan), the cost of which has, after much correspondence, been accepted by the Commissioner at Rs. 3,262 11-2. (The estimated cost of all the proposal mains was Rs. 9,040-10-0.) Any further mains the Trustees afterwards declined to lay, as they considered that certain conditions proposed by the Commissioner for the refund by the Municipality of the amounts advanced by the Board were onerous and unreasonable.

It seems to the Sub-Committee that there was no legal obligation on the Municipality to lay the mains, which the Trust considered to be urgently necessary for the development of their estate. Under Section 141 (b) of the Municipal Act the water-tax can be levied in respect of premises which are situated in a portion of the city in which the Commissioner has given public notice that sufficient water is available from Municipal water-works for furnishing a reasonable supply to all the premises in the said portion, and the locality in question was presumably included in a general notice given by the Commissioner on 16th November 1888. It is, moreover, stated in the correspondence that there already was a main within 500 feet of the newly built houses to which those houses could have been connected. For a proper service, however, special mains would, the Sub-Committee think, be necessary. Without them not only would the rate-payers concerned have suffered much hardship, but there would possibly have been some loss of revenue to the Municipality. In a similar recent case the Corporation have by Resolution No. 9013, dated the 17th October, 1901, sanctioned the laying of special mains. The Committee, therefore, consider it equitable that the Municipality should make good to the Trust the amount spent by them in laying the mains, and the Sub-Committee therefore recommend sanction to the payment to the Trust of Rs. 3,262-11-2 and the taking over of the mains after they have been properly tested and proved to be water tight. It is to be regretted that the work was allowed to be done without obtaining the sanction of the Corporation to the proposed arrangement, and the Sub-Committee would suggest that the Commissioner be asked to see that such irregularities do not again occur.

On the motion of Mr. Khote, it was resolved to adopt the report, and to forward it to the Corporation with the recommendation of the Standing Committee that in the circumstances stated, sanction be given to the payment of a sum of Rs 3,262-11-2 to the Port Trust for the mains in question, and that the Commissioner be asked to see that in future similar cases, proper sanction was obtained before liability was incurred.

The Committee then adjourned.

AN INDIAN GRIEVANCE.

Officers of the British Army in India have a very substantial grievance says the "Army and Navy Gazette." Should an officer be ordered home on duty and no transport happen to be sailing from Bombay at the time, he is provided with passage money at British India rates, less messing money at 2s. 6d. a day for twenty-six days. No steamer of the British India Line sails for England from Bombay. Consequently, the officer has a choice of the following alternatives. He must either wait at Bombay, on English pay, until the departure of the monthly steamer of the Anchor Line, which carries first class passengers for the price allowed by the Regulations or he may take the equivalent in cash and purchase a second-class passage in any P. and O., Messageries, or other steamers which may be starting at an earlier date. The money allowance only covers the price of a second-class fare to London, and if an officer elects to travel by a foreign line, he is landed at a Mediterranean port, whence he has to find his own way home as best he can. Nor does the hardship end here. Should he choose this quicker and more expensive way of returning, he still has to pay twenty-six days' messing, though he may only have been fifteen days at sea. This sum is previously deducted from the already too scanty passage money and in reply to any representation he may make, the luckless individual is officially informed that he might have travelled by a slower steamer. What makes this grievance all the greater is, that if ordered from England to Bombay the same officer would be given a first-class ticket in the first P. and O. steamer instead of being permitted to wait several weeks to suit the date of departure of a cheaper vessel to that port. The reason for this is perhaps obvious.

Two cases which have recently occurred may be of interest as bearing upon the matter. Lieut-Colonel A., on handing over command of his battalion, was placed on half-pay and ordered to England at the public expense. On arriving in Bombay from his up-country station, he discovered he would have to wait over three weeks for a steamer at British India rates," so he took the equivalent of his passage money in cash, which about covered the cost of a second-class P. and O. ticket. As he had no wish to linger in Bombay, and was possessed of ample private means, he paid the difference and took a first-class berth in that week's mail steamer. Rather a shabby way of treating a man who had thirty-one years' service to his credit. The second case is that of Major D., promoted to the command of a battery in England. He, with his passage money purchased a second-class ticket in a vessel of the Messageries Maritimes Company, and the presence "forrard" of an "officier superieur" was the subject of much comment among the foreign passengers. When this field officer explained that he was an impecunious married man and could only just afford to get home on the Government allowance by going second-class, the Frenchmen told him with some pride that their Government sent their officers and their families home, either when on duty or when on leave at regular intervals, free of expense first-class, and even "vin compris."

In India an officer who is ordered home on duty receives no allowance for the passage by private vessel of his wife and family, and the British India rate, less twenty-six days' messing, is but a drop in the ocean when a wife and several children have to be thought of. This is all the harder, as a field officer is never entitled to an indulgence passage for his wife on a transport. Though the first saloon cabins may be empty, the wife of a junior major on Rs. 640 per measem may not occupy one of the empty berths. The British officer in India reaps few advantages from his sojourn in that country, and has many ever-increasing expenses to drain his scanty rupees. It seems hard that when a partially empty transport is on the point of sailing, he should have to sacrifice a month's pay to send his sick wife by private steamer to England. It would cost Government nothing to take her in the transport.

On the other hand, Government would score by the nigh rate of messing—6s. 6d.—which indulgence passengers have to pay for their daily meals. The following concessions might reasonably be granted :—First, An officer might be provided for the homeward as for the outward journey when travelling on duty, with the first-class ticket of some ship whose date of sailing does not entail a protracted delay, and consequent additional expense, at the port of embarkation. Second, He might be charged for messing only for the number of days actually on board. Third, The existing privilege of indulgence passages might be extended to field officers and their wives and families, when accommodation is available, giving priority of claim to such field officers as draw the lower rates of pay. The regulations as they exist are not to be defended.

FIGHTING IN EAST AFRICA.

A RAID BY THE MASAI.

The "Uganda Mail" reports the safe arrival at Nasa of Mr. Wright, and Mrs. and hears that they arrived in excellent health The appearance of a European lady, the first ever seen among the people of Usukuma, naturally caused great excitement, especially among the women. We have also received some interesting particulars from Mr. Kemp, of what appears to have been a merciful escape. He writes as follows :—

"After Purser returned from Neva and Usambiro. I started to visit our out stations round the Gulf, leaving Oct. 23th, and landed at Kilelbello about an hour after sunset. At the same time as I was landing, the Masia made a raid, for about ten miles alongt he coast, attacking and killing the natives, setting fire to the huts, and spearing the frightened people as they rushed out of the house. The Masai reached to within about two miles of where I was encamped. The teachers left after Sunday service to see what had really happened, and returned with the news that already it was known that 78 natives had been killed by the Masai. As however it was spread over such a stretch of country, it would probably be doubled by the time the full number was known. Eight Masai had been killed by the natives in return. Of my two herdsmen, who were in Guta at the time, one escaped and the other was killed, also his boy. My cattle, and also Wright's were driven off. I visited Guta next day, taking two men to bury my herdsman and his boy. Soon after leaving Kililbello, I reached to where the Masai had come in their raid, and then for about ten miles were the blackened remains of villages, and some of the natives had returned and were busy burying their dead. When I reached Guta many bodies were still lying about in many directions, men, women, and children. I buried the two bodies, which were almost beyond recognition. Nothing further could be done, so I returned to Nasa the next day, and the same night there were at least 30 miles of coast line lit up with the flame of burning houses on the other side Kililbello; another Masai raid having taken place. The flaming villages could be seen quite distinctly this side the Gulf. The report then reached us that the Masai were marching on Nasa; cattle were drawn away; some of the people fled, at night many of the natives came up to our village for protection. A watch had to be set for several nights, but eventually things quieted down again. The work has been practically stopped at our outstations, and the effect is felt here, very few turning up to read. I do not think there is much likelihood of the Masai coming here now."

THE SLEEPING SICKNESS.

It is surely time that serious investigations were made into this awful disease. It has reached Uganda most probably from the Congo: and is decimating hundreds of people, and is ever growing numbers. The jigger pest came here from West Africa, travelled down country to Mombassa and Zanzibar, and has we hear been carried to India. If Sleeping Sickness does the same, and gets amongst His British Majesty's Indian subjects, the result will probably be terribly serious. We extract the following from the Christain Express, published at Lovedale, South Africa :—

A Missionary writing from the Congo says :—"On Tuesday we had a long discussion on 'Sleeping Sickness' and how best to avoid its ravages. This is a very vital question for all, but on I we are so much in the dark, and most probably many of those healthy young men and women who were gathered have the germs of this awful disease already in their system, and will, in the next year or two, pass into early graves. Would our voice were loud and long enough to reveal to some expert the great need there is to find the cause of this disease, which is spreading such terrible havoc among the small and constantly decreasing population of this country. It is not too much to say that thousands die yearly of this cause alone, and I am convinced that it is necessary for an expert to come out and live in this country for some time, to examine the surroundings and habits of these poor victims."

In reference to the protest that we published recently against the Government of India's proposal to deprive the Governments of Madras and Bombay of the right of direct access to the Secretary of State in Council, we learn on reliable authority says the "Madras Mail" that after calling for and considering the reports on the subject of the Local Governments concerned, Lord George Hamilton has vetoed the proposal to deprive them of their independence. This decision has been conveyed in a form which renders it unlikely that the question will again be raised for many years to come. Both Lord Northcote and Lord Ampthill are to be congratulated upon the success of their vigorous defence of the rights and privileges of their respective Presidencies.

NOTES FROM PARIS.

WOMEN POLITICIANES.

CHANGES IN THE STREETS.

THE LATE M. DUBUT DE LAFOREST.

PARIS, APRIL 10.

One has spoken of woman's entry into politics, not in the sense of the woman suffragist, though that also is true, but of the society woman who has abandoned the indirect intrigues of the saloon to seat herself at the table and take a hand in the game. It is the fashion nowadays to mix in politics. Not so long ago, it was quite otherwise. Woman, too, shows her independence and fashion her changes in the five-o'clock teas which are now given "chez" Ritz or some other well-known place, instead of the drawing-room of a private house. Men and women gather at the appointed hour, and the hostess pays the bill. Parisians find the innovation very droll and say it is "tres Americain." Voltaire once remarked of his countrymen :—"In every section of the nation and in all the relations of life are found, side by side, all the contradictions and incompatibilities possible to imagine." The force of that observation makes itself felt when one comes to speak of social changes. For instance, one would say that, generally speaking, the relations between the two sexes is less formal than aforetime. The Frenchman will often only give a slight salute and keep his hat on when he is speaking to his lady friends in a public place. Woman has approached nearer the good comrade, and is somewhat less of the divine being to whom one is to do reverence. Yet one of the prettiest and certainly most courteous of ancient usages has come again into vogue—the kissing of hands. It is a delicate art to salute the hand of the fair with deference and yet without exaggeration. The old formal dinner parties have given way to little intimate reunions of half a dozen. And the dinner hour has been considerably retarded. It was half-past six under the Empire, now it is eight o'clock. And the theatres, in consequence, are much later than they used to be. As the fine old restaurants know to their cost, one no longer sups. After the theatre there is a cup of chocolate and a sandwich or two taken at the cafe in the public room and in mixed society. Society has enlarged her borders these late years, and artistic people are received with open arms if they are at all interesting. As to the actresses who come to sing and play in the saloons, they are often received on the footing of the most perfect intimacy. Society searches for the piquant, and is quite content if it finds it, though the feted one may have no grandfather worth speaking of. One drives to the Bois, of course, but rather to witness a polo match or to lunch at one of the favourite restaurants than merely for fashion's sake. It is the automobile that has driven out the old long carriage exercises as far as Longchamps. Whereas Diappe in the summer and Nice in the winter were formerly the extent of a Parisian's wanderings, nowadays he rushes into Italy or Germany as if it were nothing at all. Compiegne, Chantilly, Fontainebleau are also very popular excursions for near at home. The motor-car is a great social factor and is changing everything.

Not since the famous enterprises of Haussmann not even in the early days of the Exhibition, has Paris been so much upset as now. Everywhere is talk of new bridges, the cutting of new streets and the re-making of old ones. This state of things has brought to pass a new society called, "The Society of New Paris." We have already had "the Society of Old Paris," and "the Society of the Friends of Monuments." At first sight it looked as if the newly formed association would act in direct opposition to the other two; that it would advocate changes, while the others mourned over them and shed archæological tears. But that is not so. The new society is declared to be the counterpart, the logical fulfilment of "Old Paris." It calls itself "New Paris," because it will watch over the new work and see that it harmonizes, Baron Haussmann struck great avenues, of which one was the replica of the others: that is not the idea of the society. When new streets are made it would have them represent evolution of the age. Thus, it would not allow a Gothic building to be set down in purely modern surroundings. Modern Paris ought to have a modern physiognomy, say the "New Parisians," but you should not fight the ancients. They would have the city of a serene beauty, ennobled with gardens, with flowers, with falling water, with imposing perspectives. One of the minor changes which is taking place in Paris just now is the obliteration of the street Basses des Ramparts, on the north side of the Boulevard de la Madeleine. It had long ceased to be anything but a footpath and a name. The trees of the boulevard are now being moved bodily backwards, so that they will be flushed against the footpath of the old and now incorporated street. Other scope for the new society may be found in the construction of the new streets resulting from the removal of the fortifications, along a line from the Porte Maillot to the Porte d'Auteuil. In writing of the streets of Paris one can hardly avoid reference to the scheme, which originated with M. Detaille, the well-known battle scene painter, of a competition for street signs. One has heard nothing of this for some time, but presumably slow preparations are going on. The old Paris was essentially a Paris of signs. Almost every shop had its emblem of trade. There were gigantic boots, Brobdingnagian gloves, monstrous hats, and huge spectacles set over the shop-fronts, as if a race of giants had their furnishing there. It gave the street a picturesque aspect, but when the wind blew these symbols were converted into so many swords of Damocles. But these street illustrations disappeared with the wide boulevards, for there a sign seemed lost in space. They were replaced by the wide shop window and the "affiche." M. Detaille does not seek to restore the old kind of sign, but rather to incite to an interesting and artistic decoration of the shop-front.

It has been said in the newspaper offices that the late novelist, M. Dubut de Laforest, had had a, for him, heavy loss at baccarat. This does not surprise me. Before the American Club in the Place de l'Opera had, under stress of a police order, to close its doors, he use to go there continually to play. At the time he belonged to it one could secure "election" on a payment of a fee of 20f. or thereabouts. The club kept one of the best chefs in Paris, and one could lunch and dine there for 16f. a day. But the person who did not gamble himself, or introduce friends with money to throw away, soon found himself cold-shouldered. Dubut de Laforest at that period of his career wrote under a pseudonym for the "Figaro," and furnished incessantly feuilletons to Boulevard papers. He wrote down to his editors, who wanted him to outrival Zola in his novels. Though he made so much money with his pen, baccarat kept him in embarrassed circumstances. "Naturalism" and its glaring effects going out of fashion, the unfortunate novelist began to fear he would so

adhering to the strict law of the Church, would risk driving not a few towards the ranks of the Free-thinkers.

The "Journal' announces that it has received very grave news from the French Congo. An outbreak has occurred among the negroes, and has been attended with serious consequences. On March 4, a large body of natives came down along the banks of the Sangha River, looting all the factories and massacring the officials, both European and native. At the Kelesinpa, M. Cazeneuve, director of the Sangha Company, was killed as were all the natives in his employment. The factory, containing £6,000 worth of goods, was pillaged. The factory of M. Fortin director of the French Africa Company, at Pemba, was looted on the following day. M. Fortin only escaped death owing to the fact that he had gone to the help of M. Cazeneuve, and that the natives did not meet him. Much uneasiness is felt regarding the depots of eight colonial companies, situated up-country above the Sangha. Fifteen French employees left for one of the establishments some few weeks ago. The natives are well armed. The "Journal" says that this information is authentic, and is contained in a telegram received yesterday from Brazzaville by the minister for the Colonies. A company of militia has left for the Upper Sangha. A few weeks ago, the post of Wesso, one of the most important in the district, was looted, and the militia occupying it were killed or fled. Two companies of militia were sent on March 1, from Brazzaville, but they encountered a thousand well armed natives in the vicinity of Wesso and were compelled to retire. It was at this time that the natives, emboldened by the capture of the post at Wesso, advanced upon the factories and massacred the officials. The "Journal" expresses its fear that the Europeans have been killed.

M. Maeterlinck for some years deserted the theatre, and devoted himself to metaphysics, moral studies, and the strange problems that natural history, as now understood, forced on his attention. He is, however, returning to his first love, dramatic literature, and has given the Theatre Nouveau a new play. The subject is Italian, the period the 15th century, and the stage decorations 14th century, because the Renaissance in Italy had then reached the highest degree of magnificence and sumptuosity. Sumptuousness implies voluptuousness, and voluptuousness those strong passions which seem to bear the stamp of fatality. The new birth of Art led to a reign of violence. Castle warred against castle, city against city, Guelphs and Ghibellines warred against each other, and assassinated and poisoned one another. There was war among the members, and more general wars with Spanish, French, and German invasions as the sequel. Maeterlinck finds, at the siege of Pisa by the Florentines, the characters of his drama. He looks to history for his facts, and terrible facts they are. Those Italian citizens and their magnificoes must have had a moral sense of some sort, or their cities could not have lived; but it was not on the same lines as ours. Probably, the struggling folks understood morality differently. It was this class later that furnished the great painters with the models for their saints and virgins. The forthcoming drama of Maeterlinck is called "Monna Vanna," after the heroine. She is the wife of the Pisan General who defends Pisa against the Florentines. Mme. Georgette Leblanc is charged to represent her. The full dress rehearsal will shortly take place, under the eye of Maeterlinck, who comes from Belgium to oversee the partial rehearsals and scenic preparations. His work on bees has enhanced his reputation, and it is thought here one of the finest modern contributions to French literature.

The Civil Tribunal has given judgment on the suit of the heirs of M. de Saint Quen de Pierrecourt to diminish by a half his legacy of 4,300,000 to Mlle. Bichsel. The testator left the rest of his fortune, amounting to 15,000,000 francs to the town of Rouen, which could not join in defending the will, the Council of State not having yet decided whether it can accept the De Pierrecourt legacy. The condition on which he bequeathed the bulk of his fortune to Rouen is, to say the least, eccentric. M. de St. Ouen de Pierrecourt suffered greatly from being of short stature. He could not see what went on in a crowd, and he found himself unseen in a ball-room unless he managed to push to a front place. He admired tall men. The Civil Guards lining the grand stairs at the Tuileries threw him into raptures. He remarked that small men disturbed the world, and that big fellows allowed little fellows to plague them, just as the dwarfs vexed and circumvented the giants in the story books. So, to give the world a race of tall men, he provided in his will that Rouen should found an annual prize of 100,000 francs to give as a dowry to a pair of giants engaged to be married. A minimum stature does not appear to have been fixed. The City of Rouen, however, came forward in the name of gratitude to demand the execution of a clause in the will in which M. de Pierrecourt expressed a desire to be buried in the Rouennais Cemetery on St. Catherine's Hill. The Tribunal decided that Mlle Bischel's legacy cannot be diminished, and that M. de Pierrecourt's body is to be removed from Courbevoie, where it lies amid strangers, to St. Catherine's Hill. The heirs intend to appeal. As all the parties are Normans, the litigation may be continued long enough to enable giants to grow up. The Norman is proverbially litigious.

The registry of burials at St. Paul's was placed in the Hotel de Ville archives after the secularisation of the churchyard, and perished in the fire of 1870. But a facsimile of the inscription of that of the Iron Mask has been preserved. It thus runs: "On the 19th, Marchioly—(could this be Matthioli?)—aged 45 or thereabouts, died in the Bastillo, whence the body was taken to the churchyard of St. Paul's, his parish, on the 20th instant, in presence of M. Rosarges" (the Major or Sub-Governor of the Bastille) "and M. Reglhe (Reilhe), Surgeon of the Bastille, who signed this certificate." It may be asked whether the names of Machierques and Machioly do not sound like Matthioly in a French mouth unaccustomed to Italian. If so, it would be an argument against those who, like M. Funck Brentano, see in the Iron Mask the scamp who enjoyed the favour of the Duke of Mantua, and sold one of his forts to Louis the Fourteenth, but took care not to deliver it. It would have been too inconsistent to have perpetually concealed the prisoner's face under a mask and to have allowed those who guarded him to know his name. The Man of the Iron Mask puzzled Charlotte Elizabeth, Duchess of Orleans, who heard that he was an English nobleman mixed up in the affair of the Duke of Berwick against William III. Voltaire, Victor Hugo, and old Dumas saw in him a twin brother of Louis the Fourteenth. Others guessed that the mask hid the face of the Duke of Monmouth, or of the Duke de Beaufort, or of an Armenian Patriarch, or of Fouquet, or of Matthioli. The mound in the garden of the Rue de Beautrellis will be carefully examined, but, what light could a mere skeleton in an ordinary coffin cast upon the mystery? The coffin, too, by this time must have rotted away, and the "new white sheet" used as a shroud along with it.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle & Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	4	4	8
B Mandvi, Chaukia, Umarkhadi and Dongri	15	12	28
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	13	11	23
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpaty, Walkeshwar and Mahalaxmee	6	7	15
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	27	17	38
Parel, Sewri and Sion	5	6	10
G Mahim and Worli	10	10	17
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	5	22
Total	80	72	161
Total plague deaths to date	112,814	96,685	
Same date last year	78	59	193

THE COURT-MARTIALLED AUSTRALIANS.

THE QUESTION OF EXTENUATION.

The "Melbourne Age" says:—Various opinions have been expressed as to the motives which actuated the officers of the Bushveldt Carbineers in shooting the Boer prisoners taken by them. The sensational story to which publicity was given by two London newspapers the "Morning Leader" and the "Daily Mail," that the Boers were murdered for loot has received no confirmation whatever, and the allegation finds no countenance either in the official reports which have so far been published. The suggestion that the Boers were killed in a spirit of revenge for the ill-treatment of Captain Hunt is also discounted by Lord Kitchener's statement that no such ill-treatment was proved and that there were no "extenuating circumstances." The dates on which the several parties of Boers were murdered as alleged, as given in Lord Kitchener's message, although apparently presenting a difficulty, may really be regarded as throwing some light on the question. Lord Kitchener says:—

The murders were committed in the wildest part of the Transvaal, known as Spelonken, about 80 miles to the north of Pretoria, on four separate dates, namely, 2nd July, 11th August, 23rd August and 7th September.

But according to the information to hand from several sources Captain Hunt's death occurred after the date first mentioned in this message (2nd July). Lieutenant Witton says:—

On 7th August, information reached us at Fort Edward that Captain Hunt was killed at Duneiskoof.

This places the death of Captain Hunt more than a month after the date of the first of the murders, and at a time when Captain Hunt himself was in charge of the Carbineers. It cannot, therefore, be alleged that the motive for this crime was revenge. Another explanation, however, suggests itself. It will be remembered that in the letter from the counsel who defended the prisoners, Major J. F. Thomas, it is stated:—

The evidence distinctly shows that their senior officer, Captain Hunt, formerly an Hussar officer, gave his junior officers and the sergeants orders (after a train-wrecking episode in which an officer and a number of men were killed near Petersburg) that they were to "take no prisoners."

Major Lenehan, wheneggiving particulars of the incident to Mr. E. W. Witton, of Melbourne, stated that Hunt gave instructions to bring no prisoners in." After this Morant brought some captured Boers into camp and was reprimanded by his captain, it is said, for doing so. When the maltreated body of Captain Hunt was discovered Lieutenant Morant is reported to have said." I have been reprimanded for disobeying Hunt's orders, but I'll never do it again. According to this view of the case Morant was carrying out his superior's orders, but was additionally impelled to deal summarily with the Boers by the barbarous treatment to which it is alleged they submitted the body of Captain Hunt.

If there is no mistake about the date of the first charge given in Lord Kitchener's message, the Boers in this case must have been shot by Captain Hunt's authority, and the fact certainly tends to confirm the statement that the subaltern officers were simply carrying out their captain's instructions when they gave their prisoners such short shrift.

Lieutenant Witton did not join the detachment until the 5th August, and consequently could not be implicated in the first of the alleged murders on the 2nd July. With regard to the first case, in which he was charged, he says, in the statement made by him and forwarded by Mr. Rail, the Victorian agent at Capetown:—

It was stated at the court martial at Pietersburg that the decision arrived at the consultation was unanimous, which was not so. Lieutenant Picton had objected, and I took no active part whatever. I was told at the court of inquiry that, having only recently joined and only taken a very subordinate part, I was not responsible. When Lieutenant Picton was ordered to command the firing party, Sergeant-Major Clarke asked me to speak to Lieutenant Morant on behalf of the men. I quite agreed with the men that the prisoner should not be shot, and mentioned it to Lieutenant Morant. He would not listen to anything, and told me that what he was doing he was perfectly justified in, and if the men made any fuss he would shoot the prisoner himself.

So far as Lieutenant Witton is concerned, he appears to have been acting under the orders of his superior officer. When it was decided to shoot the Boer who was found with several articles, the property of Captain Hunt, in his possession, Witton states that he did not know Morant sufficiently well to remonstrate with him, and when it is remembered that he had only joined the detachment a few days previously, his reluctance to interfere, especially taking into account the rules of military discipline, is explainable.

The details given in the official report are, however, too meagre yet to form a fair judgment upon this regrettable incident, and the country, as the "Times" asserts, has a right to know the exact truth.

The Premier, Mr. Peacock, was yesterday waited on by the brother of Lieutenant G. R. Witton, who is now in England under sentence to penal servitude for life in connection with the South African murders, and was asked to exert himself in the direction of having clemency extended to the prisoner. Mr. Peacock pointed out that Witton had already been made the subject of merciful treatment by Lord Kitchener in having his sentence commuted. He has, however, submitted to Mr. Barton, the Prime Minister, the statement made by Lieutenant Witton himself, a copy of which was received a few days ago from the Government agent at the Cape. In forwarding this document Mr. Peacock has refrained from expressing any opinion whatever as to the course which should be pursued.

LIEUT. WITTON'S STATEMENT.

APPEAL TO VICTORIA.

The Victorian Premier has received an important communication from Mr. J. W. Rail, who has during the South African war been acting as Victorian Government agent at Capetown, in reference to the shooting of the two Australian officers, Lieutenants Morant and Handcock, and the sentencing of Lieutenant G. R. Witton to life imprisonment. Mr. Rail forwards a statement written by the last named officer, and himself writes as follows:—

Capetown, 10th March, 1902.

The Hon. A. J. Peacock, M.L.A., Premier, Melbourne.

Dear Sir,—Lieutenant George R. Witton (Victorian) has been sentenced to imprisonment for life. He is to sail at once for England. I enclose his statement herewith. Witton seems to me to be a man who would have been amenable to discipline even in such circumstances as narrated by him. I submit that this is a case that may secure your attention with a view of mitigation of punishment.—Yours truly,

John W. Rail, Hon. Agent, Victorian Government (Defence).

The following is the full text of Lieutenant Witton's statement:—

CASE I.

I joined the Bushveldt Carbineers at Pietersburg on the 13th July, 1901. On the 5th, August I was posted to the Spelonken detachment then under the command of Captain Hunt. On the 7th, information reached us at Fort Edward that Captain Hunt had been killed at Duneiskloof, Lieutenant Morant, then being senior, ordered the whole of the detachment to proceed with him to Reuter's mission station, 35 miles east of Fort Edward, to reinforce a small party that had gone there with Captain Hunt. We reached Reuter's on the evening of the 8th of August, and obtained full particulars of the Boers, and also were told that Captain Hunt had been murdered by the Boers after his being wounded. We left Reuter's on the morning of the 9th, and in the evening overtook a party of Boers, 53 in number, at Rietvlei. The laager was immediately attacked. The Boers fled, leaving in our hands one prisoner of war (wounded). This prisoner was then in possession of several articles, the property of the late Captain Hunt, and was wearing khakee. He was taken with us the next morning in a Cape cart. When we halted at Mamshila Kop, Lieutenant Morant told me his intentions to shoot the prisoner. I, having only joined him a few days previous, did not know him sufficiently to remonstrate with him, he having already told me that a proclamation had recently been issued to the effect that all Boers taken in khakee were to be shot. Lieutenant Picton joined us again at Mamshila Kop, when on his immediate arrival Morant also told him of his intention. A consultation then followed, which has since been represented as a court-martial. At the time of this consultation no mention was made of court-martial. At this consultation Lieutenants Morant and Handcock were in favor of shooting the prisoner. It was stated at the court-martial held at Petersburg that the decision arrived at the consultation was unanimous, which was not so. Lieutenant Picton had objected, and I took no active part whatever. I was told at the court of inquiry that having only recently joined and only taken a very subordinate part, I was not responsible. When Lieutenant Picton was ordered to command the firing party, Sergeant-Major Clarke asked me to speak to Lieutenant Morant on behalf of the men. I quite agreed with the men that the prisoner should not be shot, and mentioned it to Lieutenant Morant. He would not listen to anything, and told me that what he was doing he was perfectly justified in, and if the men made any fuss he would shoot the prisoner himself. This is all I know of the Visser case. Sergeant-Majors Clarke and Hammett can bear witness to these statements.

CASE II.

On the night of the 22nd August, 1901, Lieutenant Morant received information that a party of eight Boer prisoners were being brought in by a patrol. Early the following morning he ordered a small patrol, and left the fort, accompanied by Lieutenant Handcock, three men and myself. On the way he made known his intentions. I asked him if he was not exceeding his duty, and he gave me to understand that he was justified in acting in this manner, and I being the junior subaltern I had only to obey his orders. We came up to the patrol with the prisoners, and Lieutenant Morant took charge. When we had come on about two miles he ordered the prisoners off the waggon, and took them about 20 yards off the road. He then ordered them to be shot. I hesitated to fire, and one of the prisoners rushed at me. I then fired to keep him off. They were all shot, and the bodies buried shortly after.

At the court-martial held at Petersburg on the 3rd February, when this case was heard, Lieutenant Morant took the whole of the responsibility on himself, and stated that whatever part I had taken was by his orders.

At the Court of Inquiry held at Petersburg, I requested that I be allowed to secure the services of Mr. Rail, the Australian Government Agent to appear for me as prisoner's friend at the forthcoming court-martial. I was informed that this was not necessary, as it appeared I had taken a very subordinate part in the charges brought against me and it was not necessary to bring Mr. Rail from Capetown, and was led to believe that I would be exonerated from all blame.

I have now been sentenced to penal servitude for life.

I beg that you will intercede on my behalf and investigate my case, for I conscientiously believe I am not guilty of the charges brought against me.

GEORGE R. WITTON,
Lieut. B.V.C.

THE TRUE VERSION.

REMARKS BY GENERAL HUTTON.

Major-General Hutton, addressing the officer and men of the 3rd Battalion of the Federal Contingent on board the troopship at Sydney on April 2 said:—"There is one unhappy incident connected with a recent phase of the war—that is the occurrence lately, of which we have read in the Australian newspapers, by which two officers who went from Australia were tried by court-martial and shot, and a third was sent into penal servitude. We here in Australia have heard the defence only, but I know, I regret to say, although not officially, a truer version of the tale, and I regret to say it will be a sad one when it is published. Bear in mind this, wherever you are, at all times, that a truly brave man is a humane one. A really brave man is not only gallant, but possesses strong moral courage. It is when heated and excited in the midst of action that the true courage of a man comes in. Recollect that you, as Australians, are not on the same level with a people who have had less advantage than yourselves, like the Boers."

CAPE COLONY AND PEACE.

REBELLION REVIVING.

Well-informed people are expressing confident opinions that the negotiations of Mr. Schalk Burger and the Boer Executive, now in conference at Klerksdorp, will result in peace, so far as the Boer leaders of the Transvaal and Orange River Colony are concerned. This will be most satisfactory, but the question, says a correspondent of the "Pall Mall Gazette," which is troubling many who know South Africa well is, "What about Cape Colony and the 8,000 rebel Dutch now on commando?"

It is not too much to say that the figures, regarding the Boers now in the field, which were wired from Pretoria by a special correspondent some days ago, are wholly misleading and inaccurate. Those of us who have been in Cape Colony within the last two months know that the Colonial official estimate of 8,000 rebels out on commando at the end of February was by no means an exaggeration. It is also true that of these 8,000 have come out since December 1 last, and that these new rebel levies have burned and looted loyalist farms through the length and breadth of Western Cape Colony.

Here is an extract from a letter from Kimberley, dated March 6, 1902. It is written by a leading Colonial statesman whose word is thoroughly to be relied on:—

"Both the western and north-eastern districts of Cape Colony are 'smothered' with Boers, who roam about in numbers from fifteen to five hundred. There will be heavy fighting in this part before very long. Generally speaking, the Boers hold the north-west of the Colony and Bechuanaland. A Circuit Court could not even get to Aliwal North! I heard yesterday of a commando of about nineteen Dutch 'vrouws,' all carrying rifles and bandoliers, with dresses tied at the knees. Their commander was a woman. This was in Beaufort West district. . . . The Cape rebels are sweeping up all stock, and are stripping whites and blacks of all clothing—women and children particularly."

There is matter enough in this plain statement of fact to make even the most optimistic wisher for peace realize that Cape Colony is a most dangerous factor in a very difficult problem.

THE CAUSES OF THE RISING.

The reasons for this tardy revival of resistance may well be obscure to those who are not acquainted with the Cape-Dutch character. If there was one thing more than another of which the average Cape Boer was, up to a year or so ago, absolutely certain, it was that his brethren in the Transvaal and Orange Free State would tire out, and ultimately drive out, the "khakis" from their land. Later on, thing would ripen for a revolt in Cape Colony. But, meanwhile, why risk life and property on behalf of men who could win their own battles? Comparatively recently, the Dutch in the Colony have awakened to the fact that the Dutch cause in South Africa is well-nigh irrevocably lost, and that the dream of more than a generation of a United South African Republic under Dutch control, is likely never to be realized.

NO PRO-BOER ILLUSIONS.

The South African Boer in his natural state has no illusions about the causes of the quarrel, such as are popular among the English pro-Boers. He likes to hear his friends talk about the Jameson Raid and the wicked Johannesburg capitalists, because he takes it as betokening sympathy. All the time he knows very well that Raid was a symptom and not a cause, just as Krugerism was an eruption on the surface which told of bad blood. He also remembers that President Burgers had promised the Afrikanders, in Pretoria, in 1877, that in the not distant future all South Africa would be united under the flag of the South African Republic. Other Transvaal orators, even in those early days, talked glibly of driving the English into the sea, and the old Boer believed them capable of it. He accepted Majuba and the ever-shameful Treaty of 1881 as "something on account," and he trained his children to live and work and shape themselves for this great end. And now—the dream is broken, and the hope of Dutch supremacy in Africa seems to be slipping away for ever. Is it altogether unnatural that the most fanatical of the Cape Dutch should rouse themselves for one supreme effort to turn the tide against the English? We think this action wicked in its futility of sacrifice; but the Colonial rebel has a different point of view, and his very experience comes to the aid of his ignorance in encouraging him to resistance.

ALL ON ACCOUNT OF—A DOG!

A REMARKABLE STORY.

A very extraordinary story is told by the London correspondent of the "Birmingham Gazette" regarding the absence from the Coronation of one peer all on account of a little dog. Some time since a dear friend of the noble lord died and left him a dog, which he valued so highly that he exacted a promise from the peer never to part with this canine legacy. The latest regulations for putting all dogs coming from abroad into quarantine have come between the peer and his promise. He is now abroad with the dog, and cannot return to England without putting the animal into quarantine, which would involve parting with it for a considerable period. The noble lord had ordered his robes, and made every preparation for being at the Coronation. Rather than be false to his friend, he has decided to stick to the dog and let the Coronation go. If this decision be adhered to his lordship will have to live out of England till the dog dies, and he is too loyal to friendship to think of hastening that event.

THE THIRD CEYLON CONTINGENT FOR SOUTH AFRICA.

THE OFFER WIRED TO ENGLAND.

The offer made by Lieut. Ohlmus of a C.L.I. Contingent for South Africa was on April 23 again submitted to H.E. the Governor, the full complement of men—and more—having been received. His Excellency telegraphed the offer to the Secretary of State and the reply is eagerly awaited. Meanwhile applications have been pouring in from Volunteers and non-Volunteers as well, and a fourth Contingent, if required, would not be impossible.—"Ceylon Observer."

Valuable Discovery for the Hair.—If your hair is turning grey or white or fal ing off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair" to its original colour, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemist for "The Mexican Hair Renewer," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale Depot, 33 Ferringdon Road, London, England.

THE PERSONAL ELEMENT IN THE WAR.*

In concluding the interesting series of sketches in M. A, P. under the above heading Mr. P. T. O' Connor writes. Among the most picturesque figures of the War is Colonel Rimington, leader of the famous Scouts; and he had the good luck to have in his force a gentleman named March Phillips, who has a distinct literary gift. Few books on the War are more interesting—few more instructive; few give a more impartial view of the tangled commingling of good and bad in the case of the combatants. But with the discussions in the book I have nothing to do; I call from it but two or three passages, which give personal descriptions of the men with whom the author was brought closely in contact.

FIGHTING MAC.

And first let us have a description of that famous soldier, "Fighting Mac." I once had the pleasure of meeting "Fighting Mac," and I thought him one of the most lovable and one of the weirdest creatures I ever saw. He is Tommy Atkins to the very life, with his appearance, his ideas, his virtues, his charms. Bullet-headed, rough-hewn, primitive, above all things a mixture of bull-dog love of a fight and of imperturbable good-humour. He represents the curious national type of Briton—that strange and, to foreigners, incomprehensible being, who is so ruthless in conflict, and yet so genial, so forgiving, so ready to shake the hand of the man he has just been fighting. The War in South Africa had not yet broken out when I saw Hector Macdonald, and, in fact he had but just returned from that campaign in the Soudan in which he had reaped such a rich harvest of laurels. And when he was asked what he would do to settle the Boer question, he answered quite simply: "Send a hundred thousand men there at once, and declare war." It was the philosophy of Mr. Thomas Atkins given in a nutshell. But for the description of him: Hector Macdonald is a man who always amuses me. Ordinarily he is a somewhat grim-looking individual, but when there is any fighting going on his whole manner changes, and he beams and mantles with a sort of suppressed mirth. He comes swaggering now as the guns are opening, looking like a man who has just been told the best story he ever heard in his life, and is still chuckling over it. "They're on to us again," he bubbles out, knocking his boots with his whip in irrepressible glee. "What! what? they're on to us again." He looks round at us and grins, and seems to lick his lips as a shell goes howling overhead and bursts behind us. His merits, as a general rule, are very much discussed, but there is one thing he does thoroughly enjoy, more than any man I know, and that is being shot at. I suppose he would rather win a battle than lose one but I am sure he would rather lose one than not fight it all.

THE DASHING RIMINGTON.

And now for the redoubtable being who was the head of the scouts; it is a very fine picture of a man, and it is one of the occasions where reality and expectation resemble each other: He is the living image of what one imagines Brian de Bois Guilbert to have been. An inch or two over six feet high, his figure, spare but lengthy and muscular, has been so knocked about (by hunting and polo accidents) that it has rather a topsided look, and he leans slightly to one side as he walks, but this does not interfere with his strength and activity nor detract from the distinguished and perfectly graceful look of the man. His face, like Driscoll's, is sun blackened rather than sun-browned; its general expression stern and grim, and when he is thinking and talking about the Boers (he talks about them just as Bois Guilbert did about the Saracens) this expression deepens into something positively savage, and he looks, and can perhaps sometimes be, a relentless enemy. But this is only half the man. He has the Celtic sensitiveness and humour. He is an artist. His manner among friends is extraordinarily winning and sympathetic and his grave, melancholy face has a way of breaking into a most infectious laugh. Altogether, what with his tall person, dark, determined face, his fierceness, and gentleness, and the general air of the devil about him, you are not surprised to find that no soldier's name is more common in men's mouths out here than Mike Rimington's.

And, finally, let me conclude this series of portrait by inserting that of "Archie" Hunter, one of the greatest soldiers of the war. "Archie Hunter," says Mr. March Phillips, "is the most popular officer of all the British Army. . . . He is a splendid fighter, and for his dash and gallantry during the siege it was he who planned and led the night attack which blew up the big Boer gun. But it is probably his kindness and the deep interest he feels in all his men that make him so universally popular. Here is a tiny instance, perhaps not worth mentioning: We were halted on the march for a moment, sitting about and smoking, when the General gave the word to mount, and one of the orderlies, a trooper of the Lancers, jumped up in a hurry and left his pipe behind him. Hunter saw the filthy, precious object lying on the ground, and put it in his own pocket. At the next halt he went up to the trooper, and with that manner of his of deliberate kindness, returned it to him. A mere nothing, of course, but very characteristic.

He has a way of looking at you, no matter who you are, Tommy, or officer or what not with a wonderfully kind expression as if he felt the most friendly interest in you. And so he does; it is not a bit put on. He does not seem to think about himself, but about the people and things round him. Every morning he finds time to stop and ask after the horses and men of our little body and to exchange a word with one or two of the men whom he has had occasion to notice. Not a grain of condescension is there in him, not even a thought that he is giving them pleasure. It is a natural impulse with him the result of a real regard and interest he feels in every soldier that marches under him. In action his manner always calm is just as calm as at any other time. He says little, observing the most important developments or listening to the reports of orderlies from various parts of the field more often than not without any comment at all.

IT IS BEAUTIFUL TO DIE.

I pass from these descriptions of individuals to scenes in actual warfare and especially to the accounts given of the different manner in which prominent soldiers met their deaths. The bravery is alike in all cases but there are differences in the method in which the bravery revealed itself. Most of the heroes were true to the British love of self-effacement, amounting almost to self-mockery, but now and then therewere touches of profound pathos. Usually, the Irish soldiers were true to the racial instinct to make light of serious things. At the battle of Colenso, Colonel Brooke fell at the head of his men; and then Private Livingstone, who carried him out of danger, confessed to having "a bit of a rap meself"; and the next moment he fell fainting from a bullet wound in his throat. Another Irish private sat with a bullet through both legs, "Bring me a tin whistle," he cried, "and I'll blow ye any tune ye like." Another with his arm hanging by merely a tendon puffed slowly at his short clay pipe.

When Lieutenant Egerton of the "Powerful," and one of the best of the younger officers, was directing one of his guns against the enemy, one leg and one foot were carried off, as he lay on the sand bag parapet watching the effect of the fire. "There's an end of my cricket," he said simply. He was carried to the rear with a cigar between his teeth and died soon after.

Spion Kop saw some of the most memorable instances of the cool good-humour with which wounds and death were received. Captain Muriel was shot through the cheek while he was handing a cigarette to a private, but he continued to lead his regiment until a bullet crashed through his brain. Scott Moncrieff went on after three bullet wounds; it was not till he was hit the fourth time that he was disabled. An even more remarkable story was that of Grenfell of Thorneycroft's. When he received his first shot, he cried, "That's all right. It's not much. A second wound made him remark, 'I can get on all right." The third shot killed him. Buchanan Riddell, the Colonel of the King's Royal Rifles, was shot by a bullet through the head as he stood up to read a note from Lyttleton, his General. When poor Tait was hit on the advance to Kimberley—he had one wound already just barely healed—he exclaimed, "They've got me this time."

THE GENTLE AIRLIE.

But perhaps the death which impresses one most in all the long and glorious list is that of Lord Airlie. He was shot down in a shower of bullets from a hidden body of Boers just after his men had finished a splendid and successful charge. A few moments before, he had said to a sergeant, who drunk with the passion of battle, had probably burst forth into some characteristic oaths: "Pray, moderate your language." The next moment a bullet had sped through his heart.

TOMMY ATKINS IN HIGH SPIRITS.

It is time to tell something of that grim humour which relieves even the tragic gloom of the battlefield, and here it is necessary to at once warn the reader that all writers agree in saying that the humour of soldiers—even in hours that are supposed to be very dark—is uproarious. Take, for instance, the army of Buller after the disastrous day at Colenso. "The shadow," writes "Linesman," "which lay over England was all sunshine here"; and then he goes on to make the startling observation assuredly, "an incredible jollity permeated the camp."

Never mind Stormberg, or the poor Highlander's flesher's shop, or ur own big licking—the biggest of the century—these are public matters. The immediate question is: Who is going to win the divisional hurdle-race on Christmas Day? and there is a row over the tug-of-war yet to be decided. There are also letters to write, unspeakably bad ones relating not one jot or title of what there recipients are hungering to hear; and letters to read—pathetic pages breathing gratitude to Almighty God so immense that it is almost unintelligible to the readers. The fiery furnace was hotter to those trembling at home than to the men who plunged through its fierceness.

I have given the story of Lord Airlie's reproof to the swearing sergeant; but undoubtedly there was a great deal of hard swearing during the battles, and very often the hard swearing was justified, and did excellent work in keeping things together.

THORNEYCROFT'S GREAT OATH.

Who, for instance, will ever blame Thorneycroft for his splendid oath on the top of Spion Kop. Every body remembers how the poor soldiers, huddled together in a miserably small space, on that sinister mountain top, were exposed to the terrific and murderous fire from Boer batteries on all the surrounding hills. And, so terrific was the fire that thirteen hundred men dying and wounded lay round Thorneycroft, the commander who had replaced General Woodgate, after that officer's death: forty per cent, of his entire force. But Thorneycroft was still unsubdued; and this is proved by this incident, as related in Conan Doyle's "History of the War";

Once a handful of men, tormented beyond endurance, sprang up as a sign that they had had enough, but Thorneycroft, a man of huge physique, rushed forward to the advancing Boers. "You may go to hell," he yelled. "I command here, and allow no surrender. Go on with your firing."

"IN THE HABDOMEN."

Let me conclude this hurried series of glimpses of the War with an anecdote, which, though already printed, is worth retelling. It is from the pages of "Linesman." It was at the battle of Vaalkrantz. An officer of the Rifle Brigade was hit in the leg.

The officer in question rolled over, and no doubt, as wounded men will, gave vent to the sort of sentiments which made Kipling's Highland sergeant so greatly dread a battle. "It does make the men swear awfu'!" Whereupon the color-sergeant of his company rushed to his assistance, and commenced feeling for the wound in the neighbourhood of the stomach. On being somewhat sharply put right about this by the sufferer, the non-commissioned officer made the following deathless reply: "Beg parding, sir; from yer language I concluded you was hit in the habdomen!"

THE STORY OF A GREAT AMBASSADOR.

(Concluded from page 4.)

A few days earlier Sir William White's intimate friend, Sir Robert Morier, had addressed him in the same effect. I know better than anyone, Sir Robert wrote, that the post you ought to fill is Constantinople. He went on to say that in spite of just claims and great talents there was no chance of his getting the post of Ambassador within measurable time, at least. The Chinese question would soon become a world question. We ought to secure China, said Sir Robert; what we want is the man who can seize the great political bearings of the question, and who has the vigour to carry out the idea, the savoir faire to get behind Chinese officialism. You are the man. . . China, I believe, would give you your chance, and if it did you would use it, and then Constantinople or the Nile would be your due. That reference to the Nile arrests one. Sir Robert Morier, writing in 1885, could hardly have known what manner of man Sir Evelyn Baring was. The world has known it since. But, unquestionably, had there been no Sir Evelyn Baring Sir William White would have been the man for the Nile. Out-and-out friends as they were they—Morier and White—agreed to differ on Balkan politics. Here is the amusing conclusion of a letter from Sir Robert, in St. Petersburg, to Sir William, in Constantinople, November, 1887.

"You and I occupy such absolutely opposite poles in this Eastern Question that it would be a waste of paper to enter into discussion of it, though perhaps we may do so some day viva voce; I am, however, as you know, very Catholic in my views, and can admire a real work of art though it's not in my own style, and I cannot say how highly I appreciate the splendid manner in which you have gere your Embassy since your arrival at Constantinople. I wish poor Odo had been alive to appreciate it with me. Nevertheless, for the ultimate success of your policy you would require to ave at your back a man with the very newest peating rifle, very sharp balls, and very dry wder, and not a Philistine carrying a blunderbuss aded with cowdung."

Sir Robert's "Philistine" was the ordinary British stesman. In another letter Sir Robert speaks of Jn Bull—Johannes de Tauro—as being on the outlo for a drover who knew his business. Sir William was as we have said, favourable to the idea of a union of the Balkan State. Sir Robert was not. Sir William heaily approved of the union of Eastern Roumelia to Ilgaria. As he expressed himself in one of his lett to Sir Robert, "the future European Turkey—to Adrianople, at any rate—must sooner or later belo to Christian races. There is no example in histo, since the siege of Vienna, two centuries ago, of the Turks having regained any inch of soil that he has once yielded to native races. Is Eastern Roumelia to constitute an exception to this rule?" In conclusion, we cannot say much of Mr. Sutherland Edwards book as a literary composition. It is too diffuse. It might have been more skilfully arranged.

SINGULAR SEQUEL TO MR. RHODES'S WILL.

WHITE VS. BLACK IN AMERICA.

The "Mang Post" reports: "In the Southern States negro institutions have already announced their intention of applying for permission to share in the competition for the Oxford scholarships, and the idea is being strenuously opposed by the Southern white Southerners say that they will withdraw together from any competition in which they may have to oppose negro candidates, as an unfortunate and rather acrimonious debate is in progress."

As to the question in its general aspect, it is gratifying to read that "politicians point out that of the fifty young Africans who will receive their education each year England a part will certainly enter public life on their return to their country, and that their knowledge of English ways will undoubtedly cause them to appreciate the British point of view in international questions, and will thus more closely bind the two countries together."

"ON A LITTLE ONE."

THE "SMALLEST BABY IN THE WORLD."

The list of African superlatives is not yet ended. The "smallest baby in the world" is the latest. Despatches from Bridgeport, Connecticut, mention a baby which was at a month old last Wednesday, on which day it weighed exactly one pound. The "Telegraph" correspondent says the infant is the daughter of Mrs. Arvin Peck. In every particular, even to the nails of its tiny fingers, it is perfectly developed. The mother's wedding-ring will slip over the baby's hand to the elbow, and over the foot and up to the knee. The heart action and lung power, according to physician in attendance, are as strong as in a normal-sized baby of the same age, and the doctor believes that the infant will live and grow up to be a handsome young woman.

HERE, THERE AND EVERYWHERE.

The Eglinton Tournament was a stupendous affair. The lists, a quarter of a mill from the Castle, occupied four square acres and necessitated 20,000 square feet of boarding. There were two galleries for the accommodation of the more favoured spectators—one for the private friends of the Earl and the other knights, the other for strangers as who had provided themselves with the tickets which were to be had gratuitously, of Pratt, in Bond-street. There was a banquetting-hall, and a ball-room. The decorations were of the costly and magnificent order, some Coronation 'properties' finding effective re-employment. The Queen of Beauty a Sheridan, arrived not on a caparisoned palfrey but in a close carriage. The journey commenced in a deluge, amid "thousands of umbrellas." The contending knights were the Earl himself, the Marquis of Waterford, the Earl of Craven the Earl of Cassillis, Lord Alford the Hon. Captain Gage, Sir Fredrick Johnstone, Captain Beresford, Captain Fairlie, and Messrs. Jerningham, Hopkins, Lamb, Boothby and Lechmere.

Lord Eglinton, resplendent in brass armour, and the Marquis of Waterford broke a couple of spears, and there was some other jousting. In the result the Queen of Beauty crowned her host as the best Knight of the day and the rain swamed the ball-room and the banquetting-hall. On the Friday Prince Louis Napoleon and Mr. Charles Lamb gave an indoor assault-of-arms. On Saturday the weather temporarily improved and eight knights tried conclusions with swords, Lord Waterford and Lord Alford requiring the mitigating influence of the Knight-Marshal. But on the whole the rain had it. The spectacle had nevertheless found a number of admirers estimated at something between 80,000 and 200 000. The Ardrossan railway charged treble fares, and there was not a gig to be had in Glasgow.

There is some talk of the freedom of the City of London being offered to Mr. Seddon, the perf

PURELY PERSONAL.

Many, remembering a certain celebrated telegram, have, perhaps, wondered at the inclusion of Germany in the bequests of Mr. Rhodes; but it is a fact that the Emperor William entertained the strongest personal regard for him. When last in Berlin Mr. Rhodes met the Emperor, who listened attentively to his views of the future of Africa. When they parted the Kaiser cordially shook his hand, and then—it is said—suddenly exclaimed: My God, why haven't I a minister like you?

Some years back a friend of mine says T. P. met Rhodes at a London dinner. They talked of the Phœnicians at Zimbabwe, and of the Dark Continent's past and future. Rhodes said, People like marble tombs and monuments in Westminster Abbey when they die. I don't want that. Do you remember the Roman custom? When a man had served the Republic well he had a road named after him? The Via Appia, for instance. That's my ideal. Let me have but time to make the road from the Cape to Cairo; let me be remembered by that. He paused, his head supported on his hands, his eyes fixed as if on the picture his brain conjured up. Then suddenly he exclaimed: Lord! what a road it would be "My friend says that the tone in which these words were uttered was profoundly impressive.

A city reader sends the following letter:. One of the best portraits of Edgar Allen Poe, a certain full-face one, might be utilised, without much fear of detection, as a picture of Cecil Rhodes. It serves as frontispiece to one of the recent editions of the American poet's works. There is the same wide high forehead, large eyes, and small, close-cut moustache. The general expression is the same in both portraits—a little cold and bitter. A rather interesting comparison of dispositions is suggested by the two portraits. Although the two men were—or seem to us—antipodal mental types, they had in common a union of dreaminess ("Scharmerei") with minute, subtle practicality—one in verbal mechanics, and the other in worldly affairs.

I have not seen the portrait—doubtless a late one—of the rhapsodist of "The Bells" and of The Raven to which my correspondent refers. But I happen to possess one of the rarest and earliest portraits in oil of Edgar Allan Poe ever painted. Beyond the resemblance of forehead and eyes to which my correspondent refers, I can trace little likeness between Rhodes and Poe as depicted in this portrait, which was painted from life by an American artist of repute, and has a whole history attached to it, that I may some day relate. Possibly the resemblance grew as the agitated life of the American singer hurried on to its sad and premature close. Oddly enough, the exactest double of Cecil Rhodes was to be found in the features of a very different man—that placid and kindly musician, the late Sir John Stainer.

In your admirable little paper in M. A. P. on the manners of to-day and yesterday, especially in the matter of the wearing o' the beard, i was much struck, writes the Superintendent of a well-known home for destitute boys, by the fact that hardheaded judges could be the slaves of custom and prejudice like weaker men. I wear a beard myself, so I am personally interested in this hirsute adornment. You might have expanded your notes by including many large business firms in the City of London which deliberately and determinedly prohibited any such low looking growth as beard or moustache among their clerks. You might please tell the British public whether the London and Westminster Bank do this now as they did some years ago. Then the large silk firms like Eaton and Co. (Baron Cheylesmere) considered beards and moustaches quite out of place among their staff.

I remember some years ago a very independent man who had very special knowledge of a particular part of his business, stickling for the wearing of a beard. The firm protested very firmly at first and threatened serious action. The man was undaunted, and said he would do what he liked with his own. Knowing that he was a specialist and that his services could be readily transferred to a rival establishment eager to employ him, the man wouldn't budge an inch, but kept to his beard undismayed. The amount of banter, scowling, and snubbing that he lived down was something wonderful. Why intelligent business men in the City of London in the nineteenth century did this extraordinary thing, as Sir Henry Peek and Sir John Gray did, according to your note, requires explanation. How this preference for the clean shaven face grew, and how the prejudice against the beard originated is a puzzle. Did the Saxons wear beards and the Normans shave clean, so that beard or no beard became the sign of the aristocrat and plebeian? or how do you account for it?

A very distinguished Colonial official, whose modesty will not permit my vanity to glorify the pages of M. A. P. by setting forth his name and title in print, also sends me an interesting postscript to what I wrote, a week or so back, about the wearing of beards: Your remarks about beards having been seldom seen some years ago, remind me that Mr. Eyre, afterwards Governor of Jamaica, on his return from Australia, where he had made a wonderful journey overland from Adelaide to King George's Sound, were an ample beard which reached to, if not below, his waist. It naturally, in those days, attracted attention. At a dinner party at Sir James Clark's, the guests who had preceded Mr. Eyre (several of them being ladies) had been told about the famous explorer's unusual appearance. So when he was announced there was a subdued but general expression of disappointment—Mr. Eyre had shaved!

Professor Meiklejohn, of St. Andrews, who died a few days ago, was the father of young Captain Meiklejohn, who won the V. C. at Elandslaagte under General Sir John French. The young officer had his right arm nearly shot off, and while it was being amputated on the field, made the jocular remark, between puffs of his cigarette. The silly beggars did'nt know I was left-handed." He distinguished himself in India before going to South Africa, and was with the Gordon Highlanders in their famous charge up the heights of Dargai.

The young Countess of Lytton, the very newest Countess, who only renounced her maiden state on Tuesday, is exceedingly pretty, and she and her husband look quite a boy and girl couple. The wedding reception was held at Lord and Lady Wenlock's house, lent for the occasion to the bride's father, Sir Trevor Churchill Plowden and amongst the presents (which included a diamond bird hair ornament from the King and Queen) were very many books, with which Lord and Lady Lytton were extremely delighted there were also really practical gifts of furniture—much to be preferred to the replicas of silver presents with which some brides are positively burdened—and a number of substantial cheques from relatives with which to purchase furniture.

I heard a pretty little story about the bride. Just a couple of days before the wedding, she was seeing a newspaper representative, to give some particulars of the marriage, and the Earl of Lytton was with her. When the point-blank question came: What will your wedding dress be? Miss Pamela Plowden, as she then was, hesitated a minute, looked furtively at the bride-groom, and whispering. He mustn't know, seized the pressman's notebook, and wrote down a description of the bridal toilette with its silver sleeve and its court train of gold and silver shot tissue, in which she looked a veritable fairy bride, with the train of four little boys and four little maidens following in her wake. The first boy to walk behind was the Countess of Warwick's tiny son, the Hon. Maynard Greville whilst Lady Diana Manners the Marquess of Granby's third daughter was perhaps the bonniest of the picturesque little damsels. The young Earl of Lytton is the nephew of Mrs. Earle who wrote so charmingly of her Surrey garden so that there is yet another writer in his family beside his distinguished ancestor Lord Lytton; and the Countess is noted as a brilliant conversationalist, was a member of that chosen body known as The Souls and certainly has been one of the most popular girls in Society, where she has been chaperoned by Lady Wenlock—with whom she has always spent so much of her time—Lady Granby and others. Lady Lytton has a picturesque style of dress not quite so distant from modern fashion as Lady Granby's and she has a fondness for the quaint beaten and enamel nouveau art jewellery.

"Jemimas" in the plural we know. What is a "jemima" in the singular? A philologist of the Scottish Arts Club, Edinburgh, will enlighten us. But Mr. Chamberlain, if the poor pun may pass, was never accused by M. A. P. of being "singular" in this respect: Surely (writes my correspondent) there is yet another application of the word "jemima." I remember Dr. Robertson Nicol, in his review of Mr. Stodart Walker's brilliant and amusing book, "The Struggle for Success," asking for the meaning of a certain phrase in the chapter on "Conventions." The phrase was; "Many a man has been cast into outer darkness for wearing a 'jemima.'"

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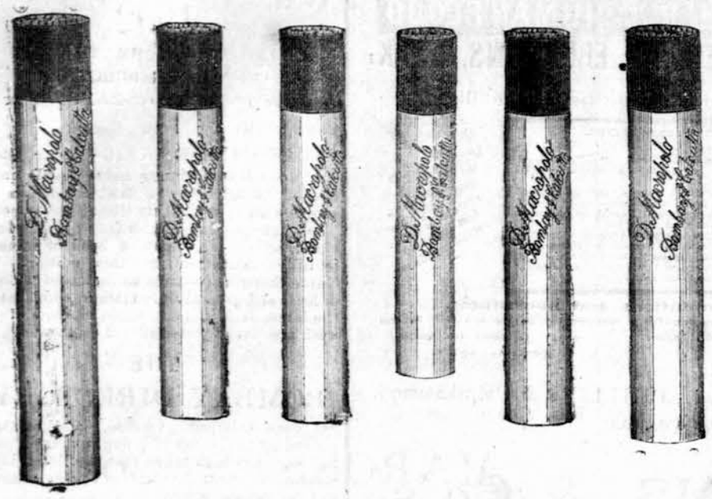

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YOU will see from the above address that I am encamped right away in the Jungles. Before coming here, I purchased a bottle of BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE. I can honestly say that I did not know its worth, till I tried it on a man here suffering from persistent malarial fever, and I can conscientiously say that with one bottle, the fever ceased, and so far has not returned. I had been giving the man QUININE for days together, but still the fever kept on, but on taking one bottle only of your mixture, he has not had a return of the fever.

Yours faithfully,

(Sd.) HENRY H. SPOONER,
In charge Opium Police, Anas.

To

DR. H. L. BATLIWALLA.

The above is one out of many unsolicited Testimonials. BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE or BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS, & BATLIWALLA & Co's CHOLERAL (specific for Cholera) may be had from Treacher & Co., Kemp & Co., Philips & Co., Beynon & Co., &c. &c. &c., or from the Sole Manufacturers, Dr. H. L. Batliwalla, Worli, Dadar, Bombay, at Re. 1 per Bottle.

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Hall Marked Challenge Cup, height 17 inches, Rs. 600.

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Prize Cup, height with plinth 12 inches width of bowl 4½ inches, Rs. 112.

No. 1202.
Prize Cup, height with pl 11½ inches, Rs. 100

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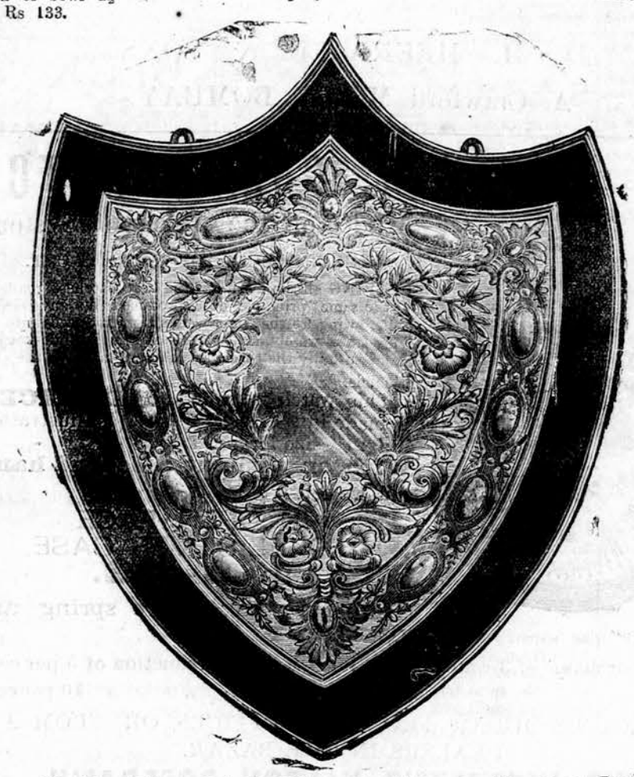
ilver Bowl, height with plinth 9 inches, width of bowl 8 inches, Rs. 202.



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